

R
Stanley Rackham
Feb 28-08

FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL

WINNIPEG
MAN.



FIRST WITH THE FARMER AT HOME & ABROAD

EXHIBITION NUMBER.

1907

If a sentiment in favor of "Home Industries" is of any value to you, encourage it by example and place your insurance with "Home Companies." Do not expect of others virtues that you do not yourself possess.



Every day our newspapers contain accounts of serious losses of property by fire and lightning. What estimate does the public place on the owner who had no insurance? "Foolish man not to be insured." Are you in that class?

H. C. TAYLOR
President

J. H. GRIEPEY
Vice-President

THE Alberta-Canadian Insurance Co.

Authorized Capital \$500,000

Incorporated by "Special Act" of the Alberta Legislature

All Classes of Property insured
against Loss by Fire or Lightning

Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts

Head Office
EDMONTON, Alberta

EDGAR A. BROWN
Secretary



When we suffer loss by fire we may have the sympathy of our friends, but cannot look to them to make good our loss. We must be wise and provide the more substantial comfort afforded at such a time by an Insurance Policy.

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. The real value of insurance is determined when loss occurs. Our Policies are free from ambiguous or obscure conditions.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President

ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President

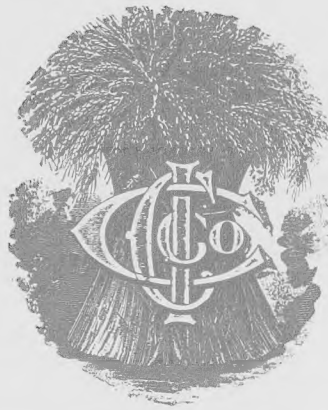
JOS. CORNELL, Manager

The Central Canada Insurance Company

Head Office:
BRANDON, Manitoba

Fire Insurance
Purebred Registered Live Stock Insurance
Hail Insurance (in Manitoba)

Our Local Agents will furnish full Information
regarding Rates, Terms, etc.



AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
\$500,000

Full Government Deposit
Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act"
Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta

Write our Head Office for any information desired
relative to lines we handle

Our Purebred Registered Live Stock Policy insures against loss from disease or accident (including fire and accidents of such a nature as to necessitate the killing of the injured animal) and subject to the reasonable condition that animals will not be needlessly exposed to danger, there are practically no restrictions as to their movements.



The sense of security that results from being at all times fully insured against loss of property by fire or lightning is worth many times the cost of the protection. It enables a man to put his best energies into his everyday business or avocation.

THE Saskatchewan Insurance Co.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000

Head Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan

J. F. BOLE, President
G. T. MARSH, Vice-Pres.

Incorporated by "Special Act" of the
Saskatchewan Legislature

Agents wanted in Districts where we are not already
represented. Only Business Producers need apply

Special attention given to FARM FIRE INSURANCE



Prompt settlement of loss claims coupled with fair all around treatment has given us a standing with the people of Western Canada that it will be our constant aim to maintain. We can refer to a long list of staunch friends that our business methods have made for us.

The location of our Head Offices places us in close touch with the people of the three Western Provinces, to which our business is confined. We have no risks in eastern or southern cities where serious losses so frequently occur from fires.

TWO 50% PAYMENTS MADE

At time of adjustment out of 286 loss claims. 1906 Loss Claims \$51,485.47 paid in full

\$2,700,000

Insurance now in force

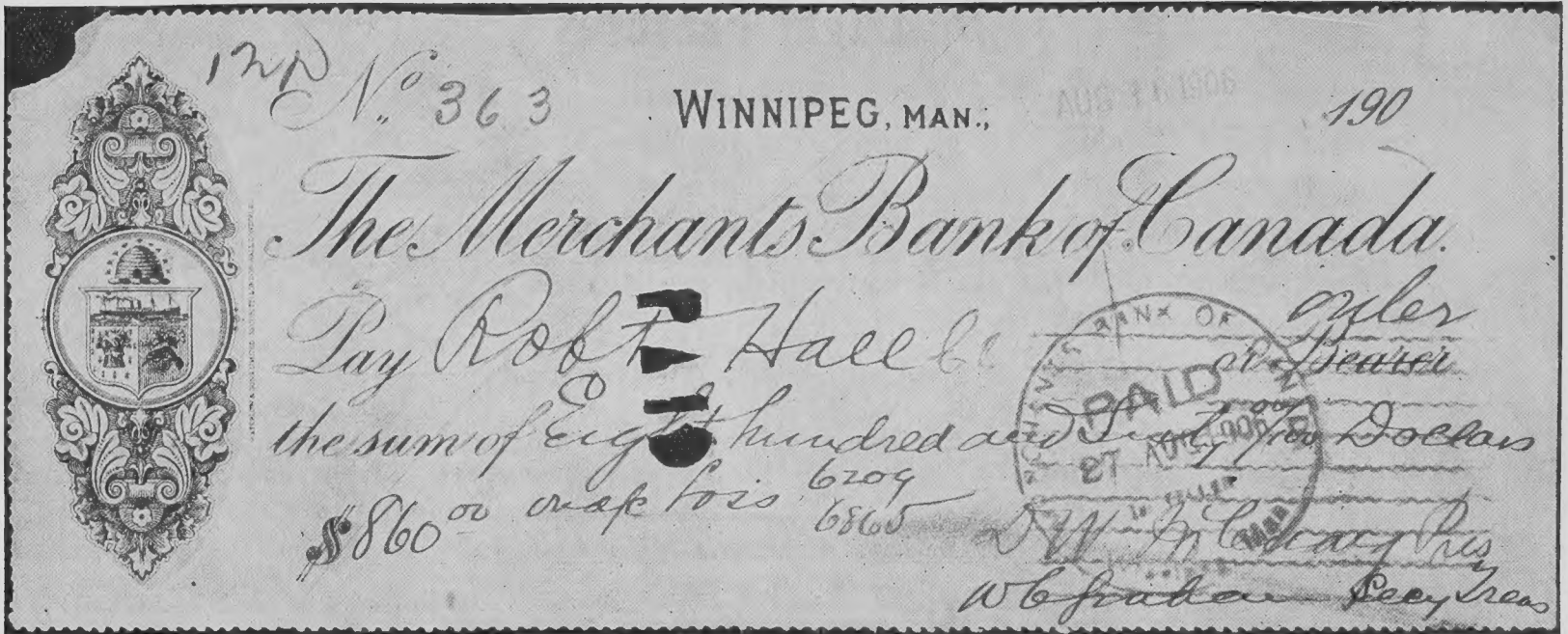
Rate of Assessment Last Year, 14 Cents per Acre

Over 3,750 farmers now insured with us.

Assets, \$121,000

which includes available revenue for 1907 on insurance in force

Fac-simile



Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Underhill, Aug. 21st, 1906.

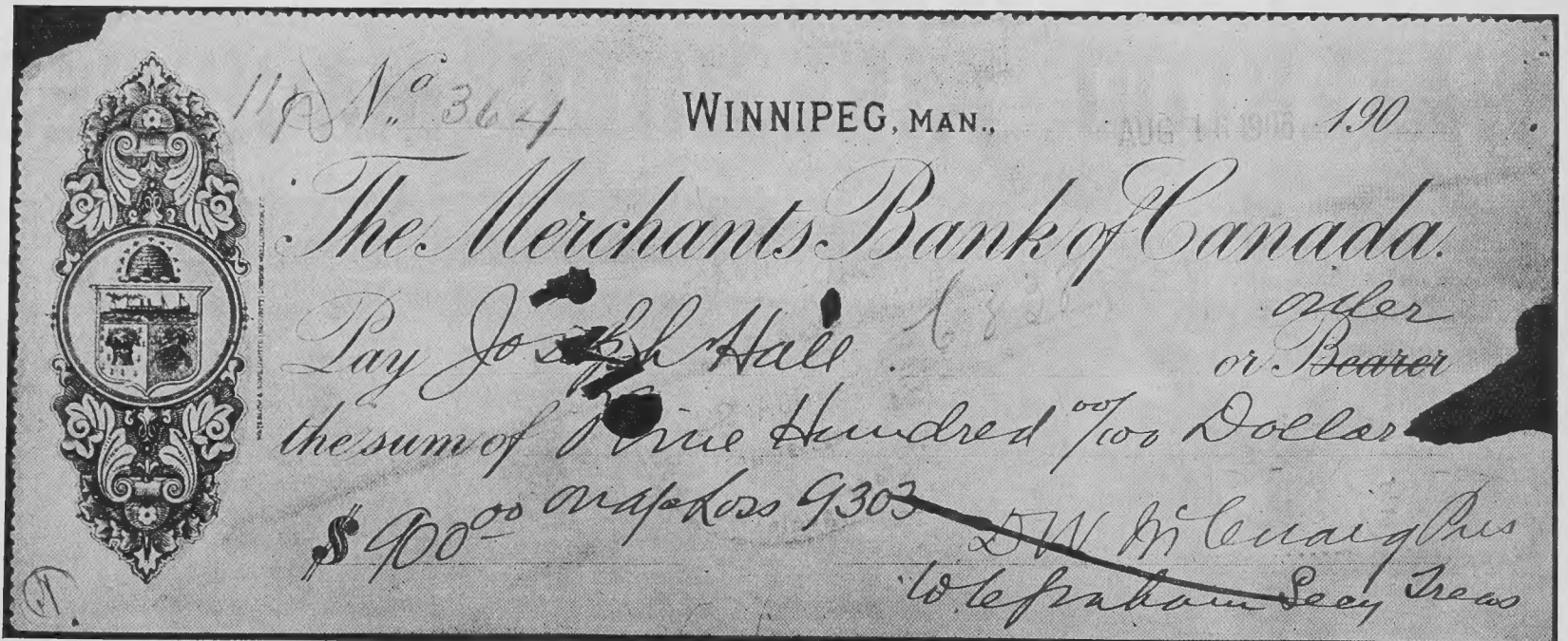
Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in thanking your company for the promptness they have shown in regard to my loss by hail. Your agent is a fair and square man both to the farmer and to the company. He was here on the 14th inst. and two days later the cheque came for \$860.00. Considering the amount of ground he had to cover I think it quick work. I shall most decidedly recommend your company to my brother farmers.

I am, yours sincerely,

Total claim \$1722.50

(Sgd.) ROBERT HALL.

Fac-simile



The Manitoba Hail Insurance Co.

Elgin, Aug. 18th, 1906.

Dear Sir:—I received your cheque for \$900.00, being part payment of my loss claim and am satisfied with the quick and satisfactory way my claim was adjusted.

I remain, yours truly,

Total loss \$1800.00

(Sgd.) JOSEPH HALL.

ARE YOU INSURED FOR 1907?

If not, see our Agents or write the Company

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager.

J. H. SCHULTZ, Field Manager.

DIRECTORS FOR 1907 (All Farmers)

D. W. McCUAIG, President, Portage la Prairie.

JAS. STEEDSMAN, Vice-President, Deloraine.

JOHN VANCE, Brandon.

GEORGE CAREFOOT, Virden.

WM. GARVIE, Holland.

De Laval Cream Separators are for folks who buy the best

For those content with less there are "cheap" machines, but we don't make them

De Laval Features

Lowest speed bowl by at least one-third.
Greatest capacity by at least one-fourth.
Strongest, simplest and most durable by more than one-half
Perfect ease and convenience in operation and cleaning.
Perfection of separation under all conditions.
Exclusively used in creameries.
Sold on the guarantee of unqualified superiority.

The thoroughly practical dairyman prospers because he "knows" not because he "guesses" and wherever you find him he uses a De Laval separator. There are no exceptions.

See the De Laval Exhibit at Winnipeg Fair.

The De Laval Separator Co.

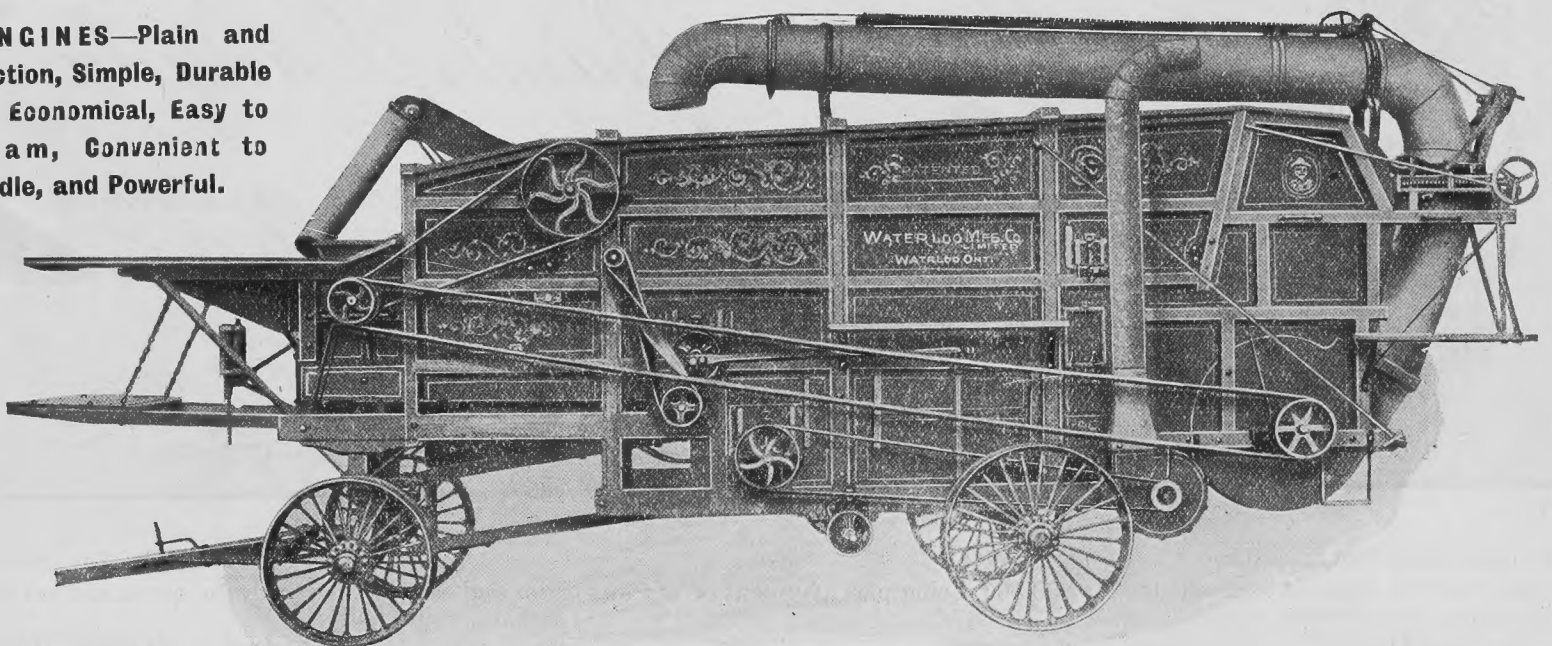
Montreal

Winnipeg

Vancouver

GENUINE MERIT WATERLOO THRESHING MACHINES

ENGINES—Plain and Traction, Simple, Durable and Economical, Easy to Steam, Convenient to Handle, and Powerful.



SEPARATORS—The famous "Champion," the pioneer Separator of the Dominion, the thrasher's pride and the farmer's choice. "Manitoba Champion" Separator, the great grain saver, has a combination of the two greatest separating devices, surpassing all others for fast and clean work.

FEEDERS—The Famous "Common Sense," "Hawkeye," "Parsons" and "Ruth." Wind Stackers of various models. Perfection Baggers, Drive Belts, etc.

Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Head Office and Factory, Waterloo, Ont., Canada, Branch offices, Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask.
Address any of the three offices for Catalog and mention this paper

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO LTD.

R. A. Rogers, President.

MEANS MONEY FOR THE FARMER

Jas. W. Carruthers, Manager.

FOR THE CRESCENT CREAMERY CO

FROM JOHN

FROM RSMITH RAPID CITY

SAGG

Ship Us Your Cream—It Pays

Our business was established to give farmers a cash market for the product of the dairy.

Our methods of doing business give the farmer quicker returns and more money than he ever made before on his milch cows.

Our business was established to give farmers a cash market for the product of the dairy.

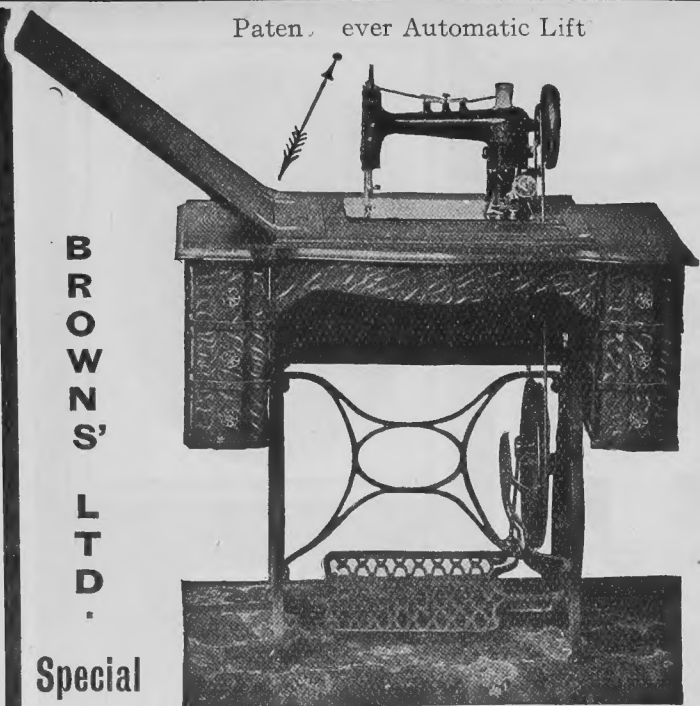
Our methods of doing business give the farmer quicker returns and more money than he ever made before on his milch cows.

Write for "Ye Moon Booke"

Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg

Brandon

B
R
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D
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Special

High Grade "Browns' Ltd. Special" Sewing Machine \$25.00

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS

"Browns' Limited Special" machine is made with seven drawers, drop head, automatic lift and ball bearing device.

It is built on symmetrical lines, having serpentine front, and drawers which give it an exceedingly fine appearance.

The Head

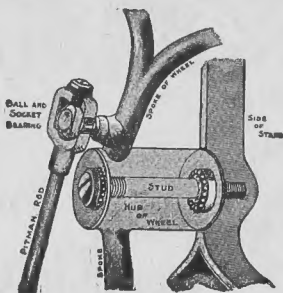
The construction is simple in the extreme, there being fewer pieces used in making this head than in any other high grade machine. All wearing parts are case hardened and are adjustable.

The arm is positively full height and length; the bed plate is flush with the table.

The Patent Automatic Lift

The automatic lever lift device is new. The lever used on this machine is a bar only four inches in length connected to a steel frame under the bed plate.

This Lever Lift eliminates every objectionable feature of others among which are the unsightly long chain or steel band. It is universally conceded to be the neatest, simplest and strongest device for the purpose on the market.

Ball
BearingsEasy
Running

Superior to all Others

A very simple device, consisting of small compartment cup into which the balls are separately fitted, each ball having a compartment by itself, therefore there is no friction to impede ease of running.

WRITE TO

BROWNS' LIMITED

The Mail Order House of the West.

Portage la Prairie

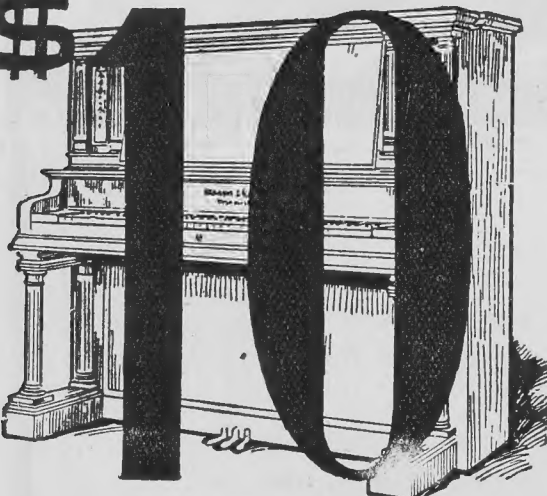
Quality first

Then price

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing.

PAY

\$10



BIG

Piano Deal

\$10 Cash Payment
allowed for this ad.

The MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., LTD., are offering in their Store at 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, a choice of the best and largest assortment of Pianos ever offered under one roof in Canada. This line includes such well known makes as the Mason & Risch, The Newcombe, The Dominion, The Classic, The Harmonic, The Dominion and Doherty Organs, The Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos, and Metrostyle Pianola; also an immense stock of second-hand Pianos including nearly every Piano made in Canada. We sell Pianos at a lower price than they have ever been sold for in Western Canada. Every Piano is fully guaranteed by us. During the Winnipeg Fair we will sell 80 Pianos at regular wholesale prices. New Pianos from \$135 up. Second-hand Pianos as low as \$60. Organs from \$25 up.

NOTE.—During the week of the Fair any person presenting this ad. at our stand in the Fair grounds, or at our Store at 356 Main Street, will be allowed \$10 as a first payment on any Piano in our Store. Store open every night during Fair week.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Phone 480.

Branches at Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton.



Head and Shoulders Above all Others

**in the estimation of the farmer stands the
National Creamery, and there are reasons—**

¶ The product brings the highest price because it is manufactured under the most careful conditions by an expert who knows his business.

¶ A creamery with absolute cleanliness, improved machinery and trained men increases efficiency and lowers expenses, which means more money to the farmer—more satisfaction all round.

¶ Pay twice a month—no worry, no trouble, no trade proposition.

¶ The National Creamery does all the work, takes all the worry—you take the money.

¶ The National gives reliable tests—has no dissatisfied patrons—works on business principles. That's what accounts for its success.

¶ As we said before there are reasons—cool, calm, logical, satisfying reasons that cannot be burked, and they all point one way: Watch for the green cans, send us a year's cream on trial and leave the rest to

The National Creamery & Produce Co.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

BUY Farm Lands in Sunny Southern Alberta

We have high priced land for sale at right prices

This is the land of fall wheat, mild winters, fertile land and good prospects.



The immense industrial development of the New South means ready markets and high prices.

We shall be pleased to answer all enquiries

Y. S. SHEPARD, LTD.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

BRANCH OFFICES AT CALGARY AND WINNIPEG.

WOODENWARE

If you want the Best, always ask for

EDDY'S

WOODENWARE == PAPER MATCHES == FIBREWARE

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

TEES & PERSSE, LIMITED

Agents

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

USE EDDY'S MATCHES ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

FIBREWARE

Penticton, B. C.

The Garden Spot of the Okanagan Valley

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Prunes and Apricots that take first prize and command highest prices grow here. Finest climate and soil in Canada. No winter weather will affect the most tender tree planted. Trees planted last year have made wonderful growth this season.

Beautiful lakes, rivers and sandy beaches, long, level drives.

Fruit lots command splendid views of lakes, valleys and mountains.

The ideal section for a beautiful home.



Our lots are ready for planting at small expense.

No brush or heavy land to clear or work up.

About \$150 an acre gives you a lot ready to plant with soil sweet and in three years you have peaches.

Penticton will have two railroads besides the lake service. It will be one of the largest and most beautiful towns in Okanagan. Write quickly as our lots are selling fast. Terms: $\frac{1}{4}$ down, $\frac{1}{4}$ each year with 6% interest on deferred payments.

The Southern Okanagan Land Co., Ltd.

Penticton, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1864

THE NAME

Bell

ON A

PIANO

OR

ORGANIS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY
FROM

CANADA'S LARGEST AND BEST MAKERS

The BELL Piano & Organ Co., Limited, GUELPH
ONTARIO

Bell Instruments are Sold in the West by

The WINNIPEG PIANO and ORGAN CO., 295 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

The BRANDON PIANO and ORGAN CO., 1013 Rosser Ave., Brandon

ALBERTA PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY, Norman Block, Calgary

Write any one of the above for Free Catalog No. 40. Do it to-day.



KNOWN AND USED ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**Mr. Farmer, have you got Farms for the boys?
Are you thinking of selling out and locating in Saskatchewan?**

You cannot buy a better farm anywhere, and, value considered, you cannot buy one so cheap as in the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

We are selling the best land that lies out of doors at from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Average wheat yield since settlement, over 29 bushels to the acre. Plentiful rainfall and abundance of water. Ample timber for fuel.

Our lands are sold on the five or six year system. Cash payment required, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre according to price and terms. Many cases have occurred in which the crop of a single season has more than paid for the farm upon which it was grown.

Saskatchewan wheat land values must rise. In from three to five years they will look cheap at double the present prices. If the boy is only a youngster yet it will be wise to buy now.

We have over 100,000 acres, so can surely suit you. We are the original colonizers of Last Mountain Valley, and have been identified with the district from the outset. Our lands were carefully selected when there were hardly a dozen homesteaders in the district. Purchasers to-day get the benefit of this.

Send for our handsomely illustrated souvenir of the district, "The Lake and the Land of the Last Mountain Valley," free upon request. It will tell you much more about the district and its advantages for the farmer and the investor than there is space to do in this advertisement.

WM. PEARSON CO. LTD.

304 NORTHERN BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

July 3, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 771

The Exhibition.

The exhibition as we know it to-day cannot well be classed among the old institutions. It is essentially modern, but has evolved from agricultural fairs of the early part of last century which in turn were extensions of the older practices of taking farm produce to a central point for sale and barter, and who knows but what this practice arose from the habit of the English people of meeting in tournament and upon May days for sport? England at any rate has been the chief exponent of agricultural fairs, but these institutions have been so adapted to the tastes and ideas of different people that the exhibition as we have it to-day in Western Canada has largely lost that real spirit of early exhibitions, friendly competition confined to agricultural products, and has developed into a combination fair and amusement festival.

This change is due to two things: first, the lack of general interest in the raising of farm products, and second, the ever increasing craving of people for change and recreation, the returning desire to be young for a time. The farming community has become largely reinforced by people who are not naturally born farmers, but who have adopted the profession for many reasons. These people or their descendants not being familiar with the production of show-ring products from their youthful days, created a large class of country folk to whom the exhibition as a collection of the most excellent products of the farm had little interest. Change and recreation were the chief attraction to them in an exhibition, and exhibition managers naturally and rightly have endeavored to meet their demands. In this attempt further encouragement is given, by the fact that it is appreciated by all classes, the agricultural exhibitors being just as interested in the circus features of the fair as any other class.

This projection of the amusement features into the agricultural exhibition which in its inception was designed for the serious transaction of business and the just awarding of prizes to the most creditable and deserving, has given rise to considerable controversy. The element who take the show seriously and believe it has a valuable mission very reasonably protest against the subverting of educational objects and opportunities of the occasion to the trivial and often vulgar features of entertainment.

It is but natural that there should be a difference of opinion upon the prominence that should be given to these two diverse elements of an exhibition, and in this case the box office receipts should not be the sole criterion of public approval. People are prone to run after the sensational and spectacular and if the whole exhibition were given up to such features it would no doubt draw a crowd for a season or two, but the real foundation of the exhibition, the element in it that attracts people to it, is the display of farm products each year different from the last and the people who come up from the farms. These, the products and the people, the towns-folk will watch and talk about for days while the country people take their exhibition seriously when seriousness is demanded and enjoy the amusements when serious work is over.

One thing about amusements the public demands and that is that they be innocent. As a public Canadians are intensely moral, whatever vices they may display in private, and do not relish the parading of vulgar, coarse or insidious acts before their gaze. For a time such things may draw a crowd, but there soon develops a nausea for such things. On the other hand the innocent clever act is always popular and it is a sad commentary upon the managements of practically every Canadian exhibition that they have not always confined their selections to the latter class.

But it is the serious aspects of the exhibition with which we are most concerned. Whether

or not the work and worry of preparing and displaying products is worth while and how compensation for this trouble is to be obtained.

At the larger exhibitions the prize money if it is well distributed is usually sufficient to cover the cash outlay to which an exhibitor is put, but does not begin to compensate him for the work and care of preparing his stock or grain or produce of whatever kind he may be showing. Compensation for this trouble must be looked for in the satisfaction of the competition, in the commercial advantage gained by placing an entry before the public gaze, and in the additional knowledge that is acquired by contact with other exhibitors. Such being the case it follows that exhibitors whose commercial interests are largest will naturally be the largest exhibitors, while the man who produces a small quantity of superior stock or produce is offered much less inducement to show and unless he values publicity and very much enjoys the competition there is very little remuneration to be had. At the local fairs the desire to win may be sufficiently strong to bring out full classes, but the monetary compensation is not sufficient to attract exhibitors nor to insure stock being brought out in the best possible fit.

These are the immediate considerations of the exhibitor which if alone he gave thought to he would either not show or would be a dissatisfied exhibitor. Another thing that counts to the credit of the exhibitor of stock particularly is the effect the display of breed representatives has upon the public mind, and the extent to which such a display creates a demand for a particular breed. Most people who show are in the stock breeding business for what they can make out of it and were it not for the cumulative effects of years of exhibiting the best specimens of the breed, there would not be much demand for improved stock, the products of the breeders.

Nor is the interested public the only beneficiary of the object lessons of the show-ring, although when everything is totalled up it may appear to be. The public has its ideals raised and looks to those who raise them to supply the demand created by higher ideals.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the public is so slow to realize that exhibition specimens are produced upon ordinary farms. The gaps between the ordinary, the average, and the highest types to many people appear unbridgeable. Nor is it to be expected that there will be a concentrated effort by everyone to attain to the highest types. It is encouraging to note the improvement in the average from year to year and to know that that improvement is a step toward the higher type. Everyone has noticed a steady improvement in the class of horses kept, in the cattle that are in most favor and in hogs and poultry and other produce, and the question has even been asked if the deterioration in certain characteristics of our wheat were not partly due to the fact that wheat has until recent years been so little exhibited. And some significance must be attached to this circumstance, since it is a fact that since seed fairs have been organized an improvement has been noticed in the grain bought out.

In this issue we publish opinions upon exhibiting by some of those who have engaged in it for some time. What they say is worth considering as indicating that in the minds of one of the classes most interested and that the poorest compensated, the exhibition performs a useful function.

What Society Should We Organize?

A correspondent writing from Lloydminster, that new town through which the provincial boundary line between Alberta and Saskatchewan runs, asks, "What is the best society for a number of farmers to form for mutual benefit? We would like to be in connection with some large body of farmers." We suppose that if this ques-

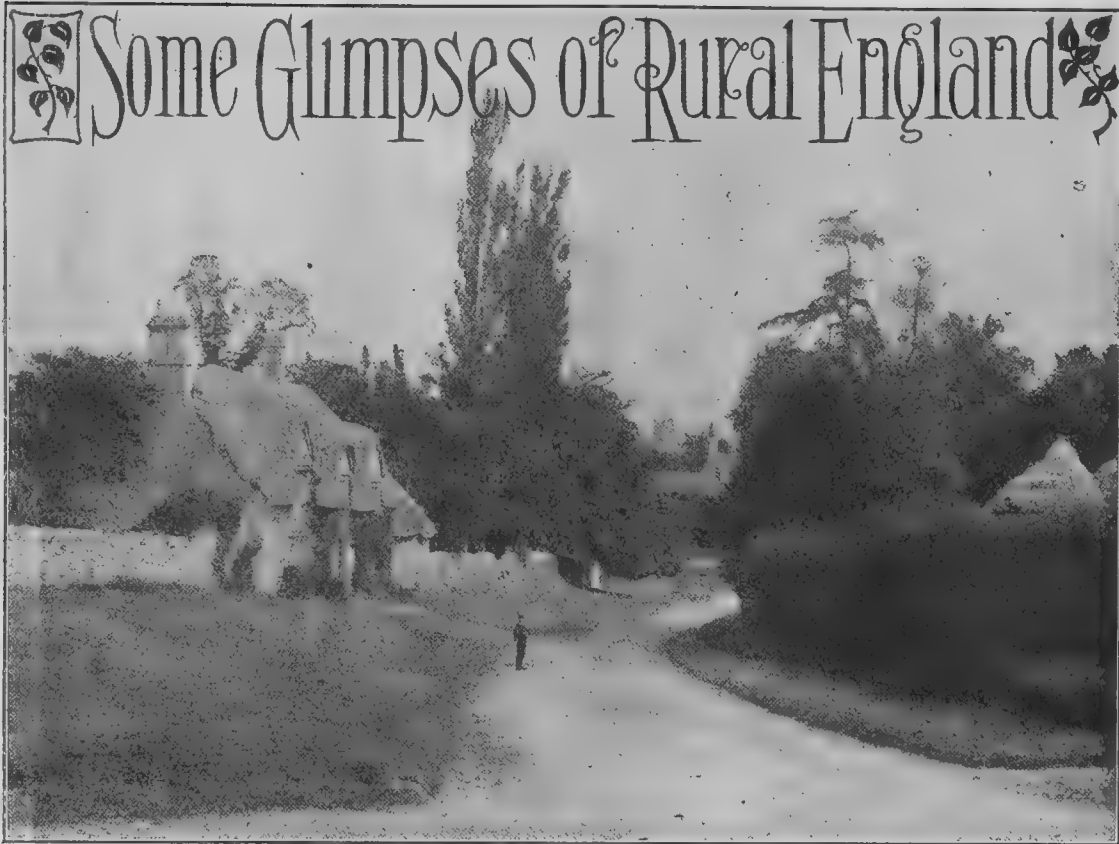
tion were put to a member of each of the farmers organizations in Alberta and Saskatchewan; namely, the Farmers' Institute, the Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Association, and the Canadian Society of Equity, a different answer would be obtained from each and probably with very good reasons. We are not a member of any one of these organizations, but it is not improbable that we may be more partial to one than to the others. This is but natural. Different organizations attach varying degrees of importance to different problems. The Farmers' Institute confines itself almost altogether to educative work in the matter of producing farm products; the Agricultural Society has chosen for its special work the conducting of exhibitions of creditable products; the Grain Growers' Association devotes its energies more particularly to the securing of better transportation and marketing facilities for wheat; and the Farmers' Association of Alberta works very much in the same sphere; while the Society of Equity is more concerned about enhancing the prices farmers receive for their produce by controlling the supplies. In deciding upon which of these organizations it would be best to form a branch of a community would have to take into consideration its more pressing needs and the opinions of the majority as to which organization would best serve their purposes. Generally these aspects are not sufficiently considered, but the first organizer in the field gets the membership for his association whether or not there is any other that might give better satisfaction. It is also certain that the work of Farmers' Institute, Agricultural Society, Grain Growers' Association and Farmers' Association might be done by any one of these organizations if the members had set about it, for each are dependent upon the same class of people for membership and vitality. The multiplicity of these organizations has tended to weaken the influence of each and to confuse issues, but on the other hand it might be urged that the work that required to be done could best be accomplished by new and distinct organizations. For the present there is a wide choice and a community would do well to secure the by-laws and constitutions of the different organizations before finally deciding to which they will adhere.

The superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies for Saskatchewan is John Bracken, Regina, and for Alberta, H. A. Craig, Edmonton. The secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is John Miller, Indian Head, or R. P. Sanderson, who is now acting secretary; of the Alberta Farmers' Association Joshua Fletcher, Strathcona, is president, and of the Canadian Society of Equity, the president is J. B. Moran, Edmonton.

Our Own Exhibit.

This week's issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE commemorates the fair season of 1907. In the general scheme of exhibition publishers have not the same opportunity to make displays and secure value from them as have the exhibitors of some other products. We therefore make the exhibition season the occasion for the issuing of a "special." This number serves several purposes. It illustrates the character of the work the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as publishers are doing; it affords dealers in products which find a market on the farms of the country an opportunity to place before prospective customers the merits of their goods; and it gives us an opportunity to put into the hands of our readers a class of literature and illustrations which they appreciate, but which is scarcely appropriate in the regular numbers.

When this number has been examined and pronounced good we should like each reader to say what he thinks of it to his friends. That is part of the publicity of the exhibition season.



BY WESTINGTON VILLAGE.

Age does not wither nor custom stale the loveliness of rural England. Twenty centuries in the making, it is worth all it cost to gaze upon. After crude, scrambling America and the tumultuous ocean, the vision of its mellow August days steals over the senses of the perturbed traveller like a peaceful benediction. A park-like land! is the very first impression irrevocably mirrored on the mind as one speeds swiftly over its clean, solidly-constructed and well-managed railways. From the car window, it is vista after vista of verdure-clad valleys, skirted with perambulating hedge-rows and gently undulating hills clumped with trees, and here and there a more majestic background,

"Where the deep greenwood sings its ancient ditties,
Over wide moors where the sky is wide and spacious."

Over it all broods an atmosphere of serenity that loses but little of its charm at closer range, when a stranger drives along the smooth, narrow, winding roadways, such as our camera portrays above, built of crushed stone, and, for the most part, never permitted to get into bad repair. He misses at the first glance the spacious, rectangular fields of Canada, the ugly wooden fences, the big bank barns, in most sections the orchards, and the straight, wide roads, while the unfinished newness of it all comes back to him in almost painful contrast to the grace and maturity of this English environment, till perchance the train or the motor rushes him upon the yawning, grimy hills of the coal-mining areas, reminding him that these lovely pictures have their dark background. We do not wonder that Americans like to sojourn here, or make it their home when they have become rich enough at pork-packing; or that its fond recollections come back again and again to the sons and daughters of the Old Land, despite the material opportunities surrounding them in the new.

The contrast between town and country is most vivid. The waste of land and bush preserved for game or pleasure by the few, seems prodigal when one thinks of the cry of Darkest England and her submerged millions. The rural homes are so few and so far apart, comparatively, and we miss the long, straggling suburbs of Canadian towns, where every householder has his quarter or half acre. One moment we are amid the serene, verdant beauty of the hills, when suddenly we are plunged into the "blackness of darkness" of Birmingham, or amid the boroughs of mighty London—thousands upon thousands of houses, surmounted by a forest of chimney-pots, and packed close in terraces, each with a tiny, cramped yard for the housewife's clothesline and her flowers in the rear. The English folk

love their gardens and if there be no room on the flat, they hang them on the walls. The struggle for a bit of nature is pathetic.

* * *

If Englishmen had but access to the land, they could accomplish wonders in crop production. Such fields of grain and roots are rarely if ever seen in Canada as on well managed English farms. With abundance of cheap labor, their tillage is far more thorough than ours; natural and artificial manures are applied with a more generous hand, and the farms are kept free from weeds. The poorest crops observed by the writer during the past season were on the meadows. A great deal of land has been laid down to grass, and, under years of continual cropping it has gradually run out, especially on the uplands. To a Canadian, a vision of English potato fields is a treatment for sore eyes. Luxuriance is no name for it, and the masses of white and purple blossoms resemble a flower garden.

But the Canadian beats the English farmer as a rule, in system, in the layout of his farm and buildings and in the use of appliances. During the past season a delegation of Essex County farmers went up to Scotland to see what they might learn about farming and stock-raising. Their conclusions were

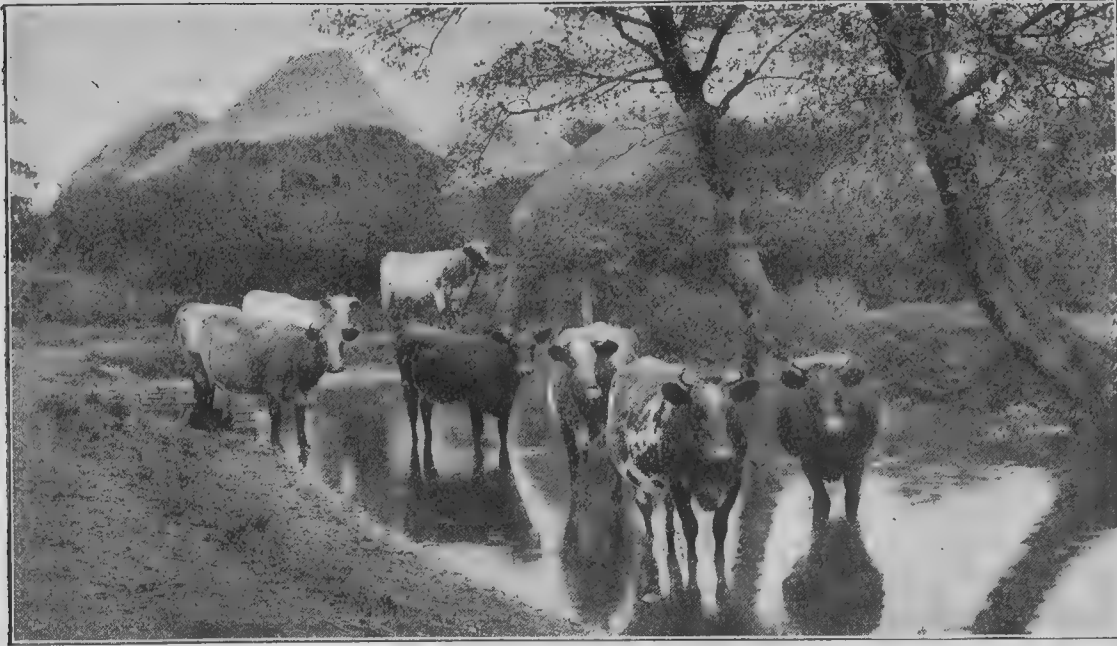
that the Scotsmen owe their success to their up-to-date methods, which, in many ways are superior to the intensely conservative methods of English agriculturists, to the energy and business ability characteristic of the best men north of the Tweed, and to their readiness to avail themselves of labor-saving machinery. Even on the Royal Farms, at Windsor, this season, might be seen the old-fashioned reaper at work, and the oat sheaves being bound by hand. Sagacious manager, Mr. Tait, would tell you, probably, that there are plenty of hands about the place, and it is better to keep them so employed when everything can be well harvested in good time. Many women are still to be seen in the English fields raking hay by hand, and it is not uncommon to observe five men and three horses struggling with a cart load of hay. The reader would hardly credit it, but a few miles from that great seat of learning and general enlightenment, Oxford, the writer noticed four stalwart farm laborers slashing down a seven-acre field of wheat with sickles! Too many English farms are laid out on the plan of a crazy-quilt to admit of any economical system of work, and, were it not for the abundance of cheap help, success would be hopeless. For generations to come the hungry industrial masses of the cities and towns will look for food to Canada and elsewhere.

* * *

Time was when the English population was very largely in the country or in the villages, and as late as 1770 the agricultural population was 42 per cent. of the whole; but now it is massed in the cities and towns, and the efforts of Parliament and municipal authorities appear to have been directed towards improving industrial and town-life conditions, rather than to land tenure or agricultural conditions, and depending upon the outside world for cheap food. Along with the efficient agricultural press, and her splendid system of agricultural and live stock exhibitions, the schools and colleges of agriculture have been and still are an increasing force in the advancement of farming. Well known among these is the South-eastern Agricultural College, a couple of hours' railway ride from London, and hard-by the sleepy little village of Wye, in the County of Kent—the land of Romney Marsh sheep and hop-poles. Though in externals it does not impress like the Canadian institutions of like purpose, there is nothing somnolent about this college, a fact very largely due to the energy and practical progressiveness of Principal M. J. R. Dunstan, who in a few years has brought its attendance from about a dozen to the maximum of nearly one hundred, the present capacity of the institution. A man of extended experience and scholastic attainments, nothing could be more indicative of his active temperament than the weed spud with which the lower extremity of his walking cane is armed, waging a perpetual war upon the pests of agriculture which fall in his way. It is affiliated with London University, but is conducted under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey, with a govern-



MARES AND FOALS ON AN ENGLISH FARM.



AN OLD COUNTRY DAIRY HERD.

ing board. The course includes Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Veterinary Science, Geology, Mensuration, Surveying, Book-keeping, Estate Managing, Forestry, Engineering, Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping, Horticulture, Iron Work, Farriery and Woodwork. The farms connected with the college cover some 500 acres, and good representatives of the leading breeds of live stock are kept for instruction and commercial purposes. There are short summer courses for teachers, attended last season by fifty men and five women, but the regular college terms vary as a rule from two to four years.

Adjacent to the college is the farm of Mr. A. Amos, one of its governors, and a tenant-farmer of the best class, and whose Kent or Romney Marsh flock of sheep is deservedly one of the best known in this part of England. The courtesies of tea upon the lawn, in accordance with the hospitable traditions of good English country life, concluded the visitor's pleasant experiences at this model farm and home.

* * *

The crowning glory of rural England is her pure-bred live stock, of which our photogravures afford passing glimpses. The mysteries and achievements of the art of breeding tempt alike the ambition of the King upon the throne, and the humblest tenant-farmer. In this domain there is no aristocracy but the aristocracy of genius and final perseverance. There is no royal road to success in stock-breeding, and His Majesty King Edward VII receives no favors in the show-ring not equally open to his subjects. He must follow the beaten path to fame, and win on merit or not at all. The foremost men in statesmanship and other walks of professional life have enthusiastically devoted their time, intellect and means to the business of live stock breeding. About the plans and methods of the British breeder there is nothing uncertain, erratic or ephemeral. With him it is not a passing fad or mere money-making scheme, and the results accord with the intelligence, foresight and persistence with which certain, well-defined ideals have been pursued. His achievements in the creation or evolution of breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine have, therefore, been remarkable, not only for their lustre, but for their permanency, which is the distinguishing characteristic of nearly everything British. Small wonder, then, that the breeders of the Old Land should lead the world in this, the foremost department of husbandry, or that right down to this year of grace, 1907, the man with the long purse finds his way hither in quest of the best blood for the improvement of his studs, herds and flocks of other lands. It has survived commercial depressions and the wane of agriculture in other respects. Without the aids of paternalism or government interference, it stands a shining example of what individual enterprise can accomplish, and a wholesome incentive to men less resourceful and of less independent spirit. To what extent the taste for animal products antedated or followed the growth

of animal husbandry, we shall not inquire, nor stay to consider the favoring influences of climate, soil and foods which have supplemented the intelligence of THE MAN WITH A PURPOSE. Another circumstance which has been quoted to further explain the extraordinary growth of stock-breeding in Britain is that the country was never so devastated with wars ruinous to agriculture as were the nations of Europe from whence came a great deal of the original foundation material. True, there were conflicts in England, but at the worst they were much less destructive to the country than the frightful conflicts in adjacent European countries, which could not but retard and paralyze the progress of farming and stock-rearing. Be that as it may, as time went on, Bakewell, the Collings, Bates, the Booths, Cruickshank, Watson, McCombie, Duckham and others with discernment of conditions and an eye to the future, seized upon the raw material and embraced the opportunity of building up an industry which has been ably perpetuated by Duthie, Marr, Campbell, Willis, Dudding, Tait, and a host of others on both sides of the Border.

(Editorial correspondence.)

A Unique Case.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I should like to know through the medium of your paper, if you or any of your readers have ever known of a case like the following which seems to me and my neighbors here to be unique. I have a sorrel Clyde grade mare, seventeen years old this spring, which I bred to one of my studs, Gleneois, last spring. On September 16th she slipped her colt during the haying, a fact which ten men can witness, and was not served again, it being too late in the season. On Thursday last, June 6th, she dropped another colt, a stud, strong and healthy. I have heard of a cow slipping one of twins but never a mare and should

therefore very much like to hear of any other cases.

Highland Ranch, B. C. G. L. WATSON.

[This is a most interesting case and for the time we do not recall anything of a similar nature. Perhaps some of our readers could recite as unique an instance.—ED.]

Clydesdale Studbook Rules.

Since there appears to be considerable lack of knowledge among horsemen as to the requirements for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, we here reproduce the amended pedigree rules as printed in volume 20, no changes from these rules appearing in any subsequent volume published.

PEDIGREE RULES.

Any stallion, or any mare which has produced a foal, may be registered, if got by a registered sire, and out of a mare (got by a registered sire), any of whose produce has already been registered.

Failing compliance with this rule, the following rules will apply:

STALLIONS.

A stallion foaled before 1890 must be got by a registered sire, and his dam must be got by a registered sire. The name and address of the breeder of the dam must in every case be given.

A stallion foaled in or after 1890 must be got by a registered sire, out of a registered dam, or he must have a pedigree showing three registered crosses—that is to say, his own sire, the sire of his dam and the sire of his grand-dam must be registered. In every case the name and address of the breeder or breeders of the dam and grand-dam must be given.

MARES.

A mare can only be registered which has produced a foal.

A mare foaled before 1890 must be got by a registered sire, and her dam must be got by a registered sire. The name and address of the breeder of the dam must in every case be given.

A mare foaled in or after 1890 must be got by a registered sire, out of a registered dam, or she must have a pedigree showing three registered crosses—that is to say, her own sire, the sire of her dam, and the sire of her grand-dam must be registered. In every case the name and address of the breeder or breeders of the dam and grand-dam must be given.

The additional produce of mares already entered in previous volumes must be registered by the owners of the respective mares at the dates of foaling of such additional produce, or, in the event of its being impossible to obtain a certificate of the foaling of such additional produce from the owner of the mare at the date of the foaling of such produce, the fact that the alleged produce of any registered mare, foaled after the date of the original entry of such mare, is her bona-fide produce, must be otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Council.

N. B.—Nothing in the foregoing rules will be held as disqualifying any animal for registration which could have been registered under the rules governing entries for Volume XIX; but no horse foaled after 1893 will qualify stock for registration unless he be himself registered.



AN ENGLISH FLOCK ON THE WAY.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP IN ALBERTA

The earliest winter wheat in Alberta, of which we have been able to learn, was grown by Chas. Kettles at Pincher Creek in the year 1891. Mr. Kettles brought a small quantity of this wheat up with him from the East, and planted it in a small patch of ground which he had broken. It was one of the soft varieties and it did well, producing an abundant crop. No particular notice was taken of it except as a curiosity. The country was a cattle country, and such an idea as putting it to any other use was never entertained. However, a small quantity has been grown in Pincher Creek district from year to year ever since. No great development was made in winter wheat growing in that district until the general development all over the province in the last few years. But the honor of first growing this popular cereal seems to belong to Pincher Creek.

In the latter part of the '90's the district around Cardston was settled by farmers from Utah. Some of these men brought winter wheat north with them. The "Odessa" seems to have been the favorite variety. The quantity produced was not very great. Nor was there any incentive to increase production. The crops produced were satisfactory, but there was no demand. So far the winter wheat grown was all of the soft varieties, and the demand, which has since sprung up for that grade, did not then exist. There were no biscuit factories; there was no connection with the Oriental market. Consequently winter wheat growing languished.

In the summer of 1901 the first car-load of hard wheat arrived in Alberta. Walter H. Brown and Ezra Thompson, both of Spring Coulee, were the men who were the means of bringing it in. Mr. Brown had sent two samples of wheat, one of spring wheat and one of "Odessa" to Fort William for inspection. In his letter he asked for the opinion of the inspector as to the best variety of winter wheat to grow for milling purposes. With the report of the inspection came back the advice to try the "Turkey Red." As the inspection report on his "Odessa" was not very satisfactory, Mr. Brown decided to try this new kind, but did not know where to get it. He went to his neighbor Mr. Thompson for advice. Mr. Thompson, who had come from Nebraska and knew the variety and its good qualities, immediately fell in with the scheme, and together they sent for a car-load. It arrived on the 15th day of September, 1901, and was sown during the remainder of that month. Mr. Thompson was a land agent as well as a farmer, and had the land agent's ability to make things known. So, the fame of that wheat went far and wide, and the whole of the produce of that first car-load was sold as seed in 1902, and was distributed all over Southern Alberta. In the following year the C. P. R., seeing that the "Turkey Red" was a success, brought in a large amount for seed and sold it in every part of Southern Alberta and Central Alberta. Since then it has extended all over the province as far north as Edmonton. It has become such a characteristic crop of the province of Alberta, and has improved so much since being introduced into Alberta, that we are quite justified in giving it the name of "Alberta Red."

The "Turkey Red," "Kansas Red" or "Alberta Red" variety of wheat had accomplished great things for the Central Western States before being introduced into Canada. Kansas, which had long been regarded as too dry for profitable agriculture has become the largest wheat producing state in the Union, largely through this variety. Nebraska has been equally benefited. While sufficient time has not elapsed to bring equal benefits in Alberta, time is all that is necessary to bring them about. And furthermore, it is already true that in Alberta the highest perfection of quality yet attained has been reached. The wheat brought from Nebraska

by Mr. Thompson in 1901 weighed 56 lbs. to the bushel, the crop produced from it weighed 64, and during the past winter the writer has weighed samples that went as high as 67 lbs. to the bushel. The wheat brought in had a lean-looking berry of only moderate size. Such has been the development in size and plumpness that samples taken back to Kansas by visitors to that country, have been emphatically pronounced to be a different kind by life-long growers of the same variety. Indeed it is doubtful if there is anywhere in the world a hard wheat grown of such size and plumpness. Nor has the milling quality depreciated. Actual tests by Calgary millers show it to be quite the equal of Red Fyfe for bread-making, both in quality and strength.

Just what the introduction of "Alberta Red" into Alberta has done for the province cannot be accurately estimated. To anyone who travelled over the country from Calgary to Macleod before its introduction and who again makes the journey in the year 1907, the change is quite evident, and is indeed marvellous. The towns of Okotoks and High River were barely in existence and the other places on the line were only stations or watering tanks. Now we see prosperous towns every few miles and elevators at every station, and at some several of them, and all unable to handle the crops. The introduction of hard winter wheat has not done it all. But it certainly must be given a great share of the credit, and probably a greater share than any other single factor.

The growing of soft wheat has also taken a boom in recent years. The greater part of the settlement around Didsbury is composed of farmers from Waterloo County, Ont., who had grown winter wheat there. When they heard



HARVEST TIME; NEAR WEYBURN, SASK.

of the success of winter wheat in the South they brought up some of their old favorite variety, "Dawson's Golden Chaff" from Ontario. Large quantities of this and similar varieties are grown in the district around Olds and Didsbury. It does not bring such good prices as the hard wheat, but is rather better in point of yield. The demand also has improved, owing to the establishment of a large biscuit factory in Calgary and improved conditions westward, where the Oriental demand is for a low grade flour.

The "Alberta Red" is, however, the wheat for Alberta and will continue to hold the first place. The soft wheats can be grown any place and are produced in large quantities on the Pacific Coast and in other countries not adapted to hard wheat. Hard winter wheat of the quality of "Alberta Red" can only be produced in a few favored countries. It is, therefore, an article that will always be in demand at top prices whereas the poorer grades are more subject to over-production and glutted market. It is a wheat that is worth more than its actual milling value, as on account of its great strength it is used to grade up weaker flours. There is a great need for such wheat in the Oriental market as the wheat produced on the Pacific Coast and in Manchuria is so starchy as to be almost useless for bread making. Then too the Oriental demand which is now for low-grade flour, will become more exacting as the years go by. The Orientals are only now being educated to like flour; they will gradually demand a better product. A people can be educated from a lower to a higher product, but never the reverse.

It may be of interest to recount some of the advantages of winter wheat to a wheat growing country. In the first place the average yield

of winter wheat is greater than spring. This is probably due to the longer period in which it has to grow, and partly perhaps to better preparation of the soil previous to sowing. In any case the average in Alberta has been considerably greater for the autumn-sown crop. There is less danger of winter wheat being damaged by frost. It matures much earlier and in a country that approaches the northern limit of cereal production that is of great importance. The growing of both winter and spring wheat distributes the farm work better over the season. Greater areas of land can be cultivated with the same amount of horse-power, where both are grown. Half the sowing is done in the fall; this leaves only half of the spring rush so dreaded by the grower of spring grains alone. Harvest time is extended and there is a better chance of harvesting all the crop at just the proper time. On account of the decreased amount of work in the spring, all the spring crop can be put in more promptly, thus the danger from fall frosts is lessened. In case of a failure of winter wheat the result is not very serious. Practically all that is lost is the seed. Land that was in proper condition for winter wheat in the preceding fall is in good condition for spring grains. Consequently if a crop is lost in an unusually unfavorable winter there is as good a chance for a spring sown crop as though the autumn crop had never been sown.

Since the introduction of winter wheat there has been only one failure, and it not a complete one by any means. This occurred in the winter of 1905-06. There was practically no rain from August until May and as a consequence the more carelessly sown grain was killed. That one bad year was a blessing in disguise. The idea had become prevalent that any kind of seed might be thrown in any kind of soil, in any way, at any depth, at any time, with reasonable hopes of a crop. That bad year was a lesson. One thing it taught was that sowing on late shallow breaking was a delusion. To have a sure crop on breaking it should be early and deep, and the land well worked up. The seed itself should be put in moderately deep; the fields that lived through that dry winter were almost invariably sown

three inches deep. The time of sowing also makes a great difference. The best farmers are now in favor of sowing between the last of July and the middle of September. Later than that may succeed but one is taking long chances. The amount of seed to be sown is a debated question. The "Alberta Red" is noted for its tillering, and less seed is needed on account of that. In the dryer districts a bushel per acre seems to be sufficient, but the amount varies with the district and can best be decided by experience.

The past winter 1906-'07 has been the severest in the history of the West. Yet the winter wheat never looked better than it does now. This is perhaps partly due to better methods of farming learned from lessons of the preceding years. But in any case it is extremely encouraging to find after a winter of unprecedented severity that prospects are of the brightest.

W. C. MCKILLICAN.
Representative in Alberta of the
Seed Division of the Dominion
Department of Agriculture.

Canadian Certificates Satisfactory.

The Royal Grain Commission has been assured by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association upon their visit to that market that practically the only objection they have to Canadian wheat is that its identity is not always absolute. They have every confidence in Mr. Horn's grading and suggested that some arrangements be made so that there would be no doubt about the wheat they receive carrying his grade certificate.

The chairman of the association was most emphatic in his suggestions that the commission report to the Government upon the inadequate service of Canadian railways.

THE CANADIAN HARVEST OF THE WOODS

The time was when Canada's forests were of more importance than her farms and when the lumber-cut took precedence of all other crops. But the lumber industry, by clearing the country and thus making way for the farmer, deprived itself of first place and gave it to the farm. To-day the harvest of the forest, once the largest and most valuable, counts second.

A crop worth a hundred million dollars every year is still, however, an important item in a nation's resources. In certain districts of Canada the lumber industry will always remain the chief dependence of the people, and in a large part of the country, as a whole, it is closely allied to the farming interests, either as an associated industry or as preparing the way for future farming. The farmer is sometimes for half the year a lumberman, and although this combining of the industries belonged more particularly to pioneer days, it still occurs, in some measure, in nearly all the provinces of the Dominion. Nature's original sowing for this great forest crop was done with a remarkably generous hand. Practically the whole habitable portion of Canada, with the exception of the Western prairies, is or has been native woods country, and thirty-five per cent. of the total area is forest at the present time. The Maritime Provinces were heavily wooded when the first European explorers visited them, and although lumbering operations have been carried on almost continuously from then till now, an area of 8,000 square miles of forest still remains. In the great northland of Quebec and Ontario there is an extensive virgin tract, including some of the finest white-pine areas in the world. To the farther north is a stretch of timberland 3,000 miles long, from Labrador to the Mackenzie River—a forest region as yet not only undeveloped, but largely unexplored. In the far west, British Columbia has a timber belt that runs 800 miles to the north, with a width of 250 miles. Thus, practically all of Canada but the plains of the west and the barrens of the north were originally forest country, and although the timber limits in the older districts to the south have now been very nearly exhausted, Canada's forest output has, under proper management, good prospects for a long time to come. The pulp-wood resources have been merely touched. A million square miles of timber, in various stages and conditions, it is estimated, still remain, after two centuries of cutting.

At the same time that Nature sowed the Canadian forests over so widely extended an area, she selected a great variety of kinds. There are known botanically to be one hundred and twenty-three species of trees in Canada, and among these are five or six species of the best commercial and industrial varieties in common use. The spruce and pine are king, however, and chiefly in these has the great Canadian lumber industry been built up. The largest and finest spruce forest in the world is that stretching across northern Canada. British Columbia's pride is the Douglas fir, which grows to an occasional height of 300 feet, and to an average height of 150 feet, and from three to ten feet in diameter.

Nature did still more, however, than to stretch out wide areas of forest land and stock them with various kinds; she crossed and re-crossed them with chains of rivers and lakes, and thus opened a way by which the forest harvest could be reached. Every one of the lumber provinces is excellently watered—a fact which has had a great deal to do with the development and prosperity of the industry. This network of waterways has made it possible to move out the timber at a low cost, and incidentally has given us that fascinating character of real-life stories, the river-driver.

Of all these natural facilities the Canadian lumbermen have so taken advantage that the exports of forest produce in the past quarter century have amounted in value to \$627,000,000. Yet, even this, being exports only, represents but the smaller part of the total production of the forests. The

output per annum varies somewhat with the varying conditions of the market, but the present state of the industry is fairly indicated by the figures

is more than \$125,000,000. One-quarter of the total capital invested in Canadian manufactures is invested in wood working plants, or nearly twice as much



BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST OF DOUGLAS FIR.

for 1905, when the total production for Canada was over 1,680,000,000 feet of sawn lumber. This aggregate output was made up by provinces as follows:

Ontario.....	780,000,000 feet.
Quebec.....	309,145,000 "
Nova Scotia.....	200,000,000 "
New Brunswick.....	346,000,000 "
British Columbia	51,515,000 "

A pay-roll of over \$30,000,000 a year is involved in the cutting and manufacturing of this harvest, and, apart from land values, the capital invested

as in the factories that handle the various farm and food products. Wood manufactures constitute a very large part of the industrial enterprise of the Dominion, but, as may be expected, the character of the equipment varies greatly, ranging from the little portable sawmill, of which there are many hundreds, to the model plants of the Ottawa River and Pacific Coast. The latter are impressive, in their way, and typify the modern importance of the industry; but the others, too, are typical, and show how admirably the indus-

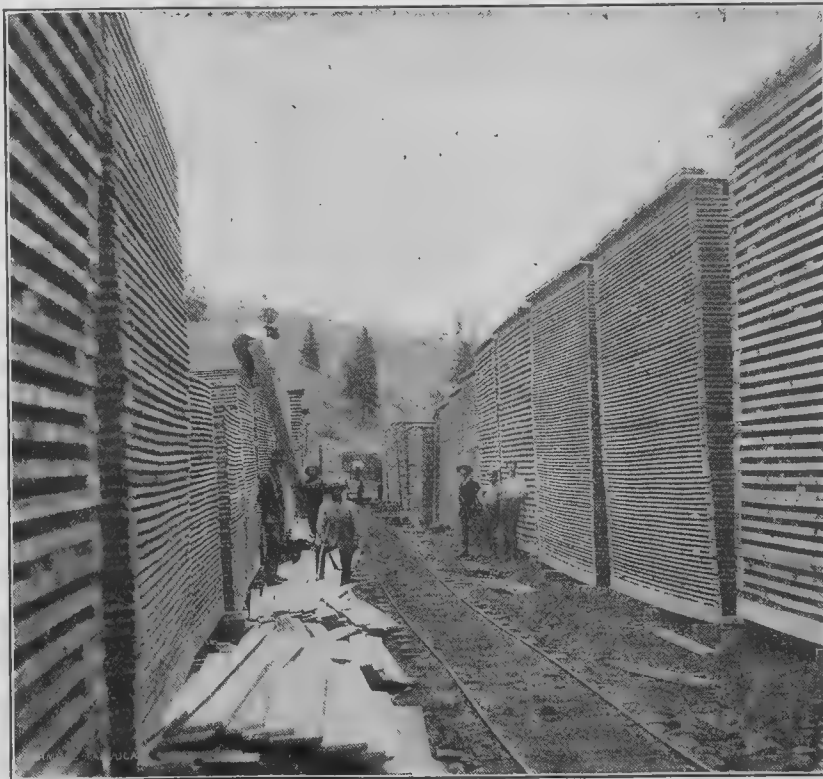
try adapts itself to conditions. Wherever there are growing trees, lumber-milling is possible, for the logs may be brought to the mill, or the mill may go to the logs. In the one case lumber-manufacturing becomes the life and being of a community, as at Hull and many Georgian Bay points, and in the other lumbering is carried into regions otherwise difficult to operate, as in Northern Alberta, where, in the Edmonton District alone, there are now some fifty portable sawmills at work.

The modern sawmill, with its improved equipment, is far more economical than the mill of forty or even twenty years ago. In most up-to-date establishments the band saw and the gang saw have displaced the circular saw, which made sawdust of a quarter-inch of the wood, and which was, moreover, somewhat slow. Ten and even twenty saws are now arranged together in a gang, producing a corresponding number of boards with each cut of the log, instead of only one at a time. In such mills, too, much that was formerly considered waste is now made into smaller woodstuffs. Economy of this kind is timely, for the annual cutting down of 30,000,000 trees is a serious matter, and more would be needed if the logs were not utilized to the greatest possible advantage.

Of recent years, a new phase of the lumber industry has come into prominence, that of wood-pulp manufacture, for which the great areas of spruce in the northland furnish material for an indefinite length of time. Canada's spruce is equal to any for pulp-making, and the increasing demand for paper means that a large proportion of our forest-growth will henceforth be converted into pulp and paper, rather than into boards. There are already some forty pulp mills in operation, and their annual output is about 280,000 tons of wood pulp. The larger amount of this goes to American papermakers, but an increasing amount is being used for made-in-Canada paper and pulp ware, and pulp is exported to England. The supply is apparently equal to the demand. In the single district of the Lake St. John basin, in Quebec, there are estimated to be growing, on an area of about 30,000 square miles, at least 100,000,000 cords of the best pulp wood—a supply for centuries.

The market for Canada's lumber is almost world-wide. For many years Great Britain took the largest part of the export, and nearly 90,000,000 cubic feet a year are still going to the English market. Canadian lumber also finds its way to the Continent, South Africa, the West Indies, South America, and Australia, and in all these countries there are important trade possibilities. The best market, however, is that at home, nearly two-thirds of the total production being used in Canada, while the best outside market is the United States. In the first seven months of the present year, 517,000,000 feet of sawn lumber was sent to the American market, the Eastern States furnishing the chief demand. The bulk of the Ontario export goes to this market, some of the mills, indeed, being owned and operated by American capital. The Ontario statute that no soft woods may be exported in the log, but must be sawn or manufactured in the province, has been the means of establishing a number of American mills in Canadian territory, thus giving increased employment to home labor. The United States lumber market is worth to Canada from eighteen to twenty millions a year in wood products, and may reasonably be expected to increase as time goes on.

Quebec and New Brunswick send a large part of their output across the Atlantic. Both provinces are particularly adapted for foreign trade of this kind, having, with their open seaboards exceptional shipping facilities. Montreal, Three Rivers, and other St. Lawrence ports, and Campbelltown, Chatham, and St. John, in New Brunswick, are lumber-shipping ports in direct touch with the English and European centers, as is also Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lumber cargoes still go occasionally by sailing ships, but the bulk



AVENUES OF CANADIAN LUMBER READY FOR MARKET.

Continued on page 1061

THE MAN WHO WORKS WITH HIS HANDS

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an evidence of national significance, for Michigan was the first state in the Union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the Congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several States in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges through their representatives who have gathered here to-day, and bid them God-speed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools; and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural High School, for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

As a people there is nothing we take a juster pride in than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy and girl has the chance to get a school training; and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of heartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

Nevertheless for at least a generation we have been waking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed to-day. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realizing that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress, and public attention should be focused upon it.

THE SCHOOLS TRAIN AWAY FROM THE SHOP AND THE FORGE.

Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high-grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe, whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of our industrial army—the mechanic, the metal worker, the carpenter. Indeed, too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this fact, together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this means that there must be some systematic method provided for training young men in the trades, and that this must be co-ordinated with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman; but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can be made, just as an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

MUST MEET COMPETITION OF FOREIGN SKILLED LABOR.

We hear a great deal of the need of protecting our workingmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workingman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workingman of



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and by our immigration laws we can protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly-developed business ability, the most highly-developed industrial skill; and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

THE REAL DIGNITY OF LABOR.

We have been fond as a nation of speaking of the dignity of labor, meaning thereby manual labor. Personally, I don't think we begin to understand what a high place manual labor should take; and it never can take this high place unless it offers scope for the best type of man. We have tended to regard education as a matter of the head only and the result is that a great many of our people, themselves the sons of men who worked with their hands, seem to think that they rise in the world if they get into a position where they do no hard manual work whatever; where their hands will grow soft, and their working clothes will be kept clean. Such a conception is both false and mischievous. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that I think the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any healthy community, in any community with the great solid qualities which alone make a really great nation, the bulk of the people should do work which makes demands upon both the body and the mind.

SALARY VERSUS WAGES.

Progress cannot permanently consist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. To provide such training, to encourage in every way the production of the men whom it alone can produce, is to show that as a nation we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the calling of lawyers, of doctor, of banker, merchant or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house

painter, the foundry man, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer of the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it a "salary" is better than to earn \$25 a week and call it "wages." The young man who has the courage and ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of so-called professions and to take to constructive industry, is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home, with reasonable freedom from worry.

TRAINING, DEXTERITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

We need the training, the manual dexterity, and industrial intelligence, which can be best given in a good agricultural, or building, or textile, or watch-making, or engraving, or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a constantly larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. To train boys and girls in merely literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, tends to unfit them for industrial work, and in real life most work is industrial.

THE FARMER'S POSITION MUST NOT SINK.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character or its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

SOME NATIONAL DANGER SIGNALS.

Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half century there has been in the eastern half of our country a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has awakened up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio and the Potomac, there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of the farming population since the Civil war. In the states of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery, and the opening for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely-distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution thereof of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

SCHOOL SECTIONS AND CHURCH DISTRICTS BROKEN UP.

The chief offset to the various tendencies which have told against the farm has hitherto come in the rise of the physical sciences and their application to agricultural practices, or to the rendering conditions more



GRAIN TEAMS DRAWING WHEAT FROM THRESHER TO ELEVATOR, MOOSE JAW, SASK., ON THE FARM OF ED. HARRIS, ESQ.

easy and pleasant. But these countervailing forces are as yet in their infancy. As compared with a few decades ago, the social or community life of country people in the east compares less well than it formerly did with that of the dwellers in cities. Many country communities have lost their social coherence, their sense of community interest. In such communities the country church, for instance, has gone backward, both as a social and as a religious factor. Now, we cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that it is quite as unfortunate to have any social as any economic falling off. It would be a calamity to have our farms occupied by a lower type of people than the hard-working, self-respecting, independent and essentially manly and womanly men and women who have hitherto constituted the most typical American, and on the whole the most valuable element in our entire nation. Ambitious native-born young men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it, and therefore they must have social as well as economic opportunities. Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building, should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in, but thoroughly to enjoy and to make the most of the country. The country church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle and the telephone, should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective, intellectual, political and economic life.

THE EXCEPTION MUST BE MADE THE RULE.

There are regions of large extent where all this, or most of this, has already been realized. In these regions the church and the school flourish as never before; there is a more successful and more varied farming industry; the social advantages and opportunities are greater than ever before; life is fuller, happier, more useful; and though the work is more effective than ever, and in a way quite as hard, it is carried on so as to give more scope for well-used leisure. My plea is that we shall all try to make more nearly universal the conditions that now obtain in the most favored localities.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT NECESSARY ON THE FARM.

Nothing in the way of scientific work can ever take the place of business management on a farm. We ought all of us to teach ourselves as much as possible; but we can also all of us learn from others; and the farmer can best learn how to manage his farm even better than he now does, by practice, under intelligent supervision, on his own soil in such way as to increase his income. This is the kind of teaching which has been carried on in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas by Dr. Knapp, of the National Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

But much has been accomplished by the growth of what is broadly designated as agricultural science. This has been developed with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. As was inevitable, there was much error and much repetition of work in the early application of money to the needs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations alike by the nation and several states. Much has been accomplished; but much more can be accomplished in the future. The prime need must always be for real research, resulting in scientific conclusions of proved soundness. Both the farmer and the legislature must beware of invariably demanding immediate returns from investments in research efforts. It is probably one of our faults as a nation—for we have some faults—that we are too impatient to wait a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results; and in agriculture effective research often, although not always, involves slow and long-continued effort if the results are to be trustworthy.

While applied science in agriculture as elsewhere must be judged largely from the standpoint of its

actual return in dollars, yet the farmers, no more than anyone else, can afford to ignore the large results that can be enjoyed because of broader knowledge. The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon a constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. He must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency; and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows.

CORNERSTONES OF PROSPERITY.

The cornerstones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the executive departments there is no other, not even the post office, which comes into more direct and beneficial contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture, and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in proportion to the public money expended.

But, great as its services have been in the past, the Department of Agriculture has a still larger field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living men. Hitherto agricultural research, instruction and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the National Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various states must be to foster agriculture for its social results; or, in other words, to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The Government must recognize the far-reaching importance of the study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and the economic standpoints; and the Federal and state Departments of Agriculture should co-operate at every point.

STRIVE TO MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance, not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation; and the Department of Agriculture must do its share in answering them.

The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from the point of view of national efficiency, the problem of the farm is as much a problem of attractiveness as it is a problem of prosperity. It has ceased to be merely a problem of growing wheat and corn and cattle. The problem of production has not ceased to be fundamental, but it is no longer final; just as learning to read and write and cipher are fundamental, but are no longer the final ends of education. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort and standing of the farmer's life.

We must consider, then, not merely how to produce, but also how production affects the producer. In the past we have given but scant attention to the social side of farm life. We should study much more closely than has yet been done the social organization of the country, and inquire whether its institutions are

now really as useful to the farmer as they should be, or whether they should not be given a new direction and a new impulse, for no farmer's life should lie merely within the boundary of the farm. This study must be of the east and the west, the north and the south; for the needs vary from place to place.

First in importance, of course, comes the effort to secure the mastery of production. Great strides towards this end have already been taken over the larger part of the United States; much remains to be done; and the debt of the nation to the various agencies of agricultural improvement for so great an advance is not to be overstated. But we cannot halt there. The benefits of high social organization include such advantages as ease of communication, better educational facilities, increased comfort of living, and those opportunities for social and intellectual life and intercourse, of special value to the young people and to women, which are as yet chiefly to be had in centers of population. All this must be brought within the reach of the farmers who live on the farms, of the men whose labor feeds and clothes the towns and cities.

CO-OPERATION AS AN AID TO ADVANCEMENT.

Farmers must learn the vital need of co-operation with one another. Next to this comes co-operation with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmer; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state Governments, and by the agricultural colleges and schools. It is needless to say that every successful effort to organize the farmer gives a great stimulus to the admirable educational work which is being done in the Southern States, as elsewhere, to prepare young people for an agricultural life. It is greatly to be wished that the communities from which these students are drawn, and to which they either return or should return, could be co-operatively organized; that is the association of farmers could be organized primarily for business purposes, but also with social ends in view. This would mean that the return students from the institutions of technical learning would find their environment prepared to profit to the utmost by the improvements in technical methods which they have learned.

RIGHT KIND OF COMBINATION.

The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves as the most efficient means of protecting their industry from the highly-organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by co-operative associations of farmers in dealing with the relation of the farm to transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power. Combination of this kind has—in Denmark, for instance—resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in extraordinary fashion, not only at home, but in foreign countries, with all rivals.

Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes have done much in instruction and inspiration; they have stood for the nobility of labor and the necessity of keeping the muscles and the brain in training for industry. They have developed technical departments of high practical value. They seek to provide for the people on the farm an equipment so broad and thorough as to fit them for the highest requirements of our citizenship; so that they can establish and maintain country homes of the best type, and create and sustain a country civilization more than equal to that of the city. The men they train must be able to meet the strongest business competition, at home or abroad, and they can do this only if they are trained, not alone in the various lines of husbandry, but in successful economic management. These colleges, like the state experiment stations, should carefully study and make known the needs of each section, and should try to provide remedies for what is wrong.

MEN NOT SCHOLARS, THE GREATEST NEED

The education to be obtained in these colleges should create as intimate relationship as possible
(Continued on page 1017.)



CATTLE ON THE RANGE NEAR MOOSE JAW, SASK. CHAS. NICHOL'S.

VARIOUS OPINIONS UPON THE EXHIBITION

Chief Benefit Educational.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Upon this subject of the value of showing stock: First, I think the most important point is as an educational medium to the outside public and also to the exhibitors themselves. Anyone who has observed this Western country during the last decade must have noted how quickly the people have changed from very marked indifference respecting a good horse to at the present day a very deep interest in the fancy points of the various breeds. Not so many years ago there might be perhaps ten or twenty around the ring; now you will find very enthusiastic spectators packed half a dozen deep all the way round. Of course, good prices for the market classes of horses have had a lot to do with it, but to the show-ring I think must be given the major portion of the credit. Someone may think that the greater number of people in the country has made this change, but from my observation of the attendance at any ringside the old timers are in the majority. But still there is a big work ahead as there are thousands of people who don't make a habit of attending the shows and also others who do attend and get pleasure out of the other attractions. To get these people interested and not only interested but enthusiastic in good stock, not only from a money-making standpoint, but from love of the animals themselves, should be the aim of all exhibition promoters.

Another result of shows has been to put a premium on anything above the common run. We have advanced quite a bit in this, but there is a long way to go yet. Our market is very far from being a discriminating one; half of the buyers of horses just ask for and buy weight and until these conditions are changed we cannot improve so fast as we otherwise should.

As to the direct value and use to the exhibitors. I think all of them get a very great deal of pleasure out of the shows. They take the place of the football and cricket of their younger days and are sometimes just as exciting. From a business standpoint they are a great advertisement, good or bad in proportion to the class of the goods. We sometimes hear someone say at the ringside, "I wish I had my filly here. I could down anything in that class," or, "I have a long way better colt at home." The show is the *great leveller* and that is where the colt or filly ought to be. Ninety-five times out of a hundred the judge is right and the other five can generally be put down to honest difference of opinion, to be argued over by exhibitors, spectators and the live stock press. There are other ways in which the exhibition is useful, and one is that it helps to take away the monotony of farm life and by getting the boys and girls interested in live stock early in life will help to keep them on the farm more than any other agency that I know of.

WILLIAM MOODIE.
De Winton, Alta.

Showing Gives Added Value.

EDITOR

FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best advertisement in the public eye is the show-ring awards and criticisms. The printed praises of stock may or may not be true, but the stock that wins the prizes or is well up can always be sold. In this district the get of certain imported horses has often sold for 50 per cent. more money than the get of other imported horses and to men who never saw the sires. This was and is because the horses were known to have been exhibited. Exhibiting stallions at the Industrial and Brandon is expensive in taking the horses from their routes, but even then there is no benefit in having good stock if no one knows about it. Among the benefits of exhibiting is the education the exhibitor gets. Many a man takes stock to a show and learns enough afterwards

to hate to show them to any person. People who have good stock ought to exhibit it for the credit of the country. Our rise in land values started with the rush of settlers coming from the United States and Eastern Canada who got the idea from



A MANITOBA PRODUCT, 16½ POUNDS.

the exhibits that the country must be good. The benefits of exhibiting therefore come not only to the man who shows the stock, but also to his district. Notwithstanding this a few jealous sore-heads at home are sorry to see their neighbor win, yet some of these will sell stock falsely representing them to be from the best known stock in the district, in order to make indirectly a profit from blood they never owned or used. Personally I prefer two judges or more at these exhibitions.

Under the one judge system I have seen a mare in the registered heavy draft Clydesdale class at one of our leading fairs carry a 1st prize ticket and a curb at the same time. Had there been a second judge he might have noticed this, for it was plain to be seen from the ring side.

Napinka.

JAS. BURNETT.

the Clyde should take the lead both for exhibiting and breeding and as for sale they always bring the highest price in the market and I think we are all breeding to make money. From a show-ring point of view we all find that quality and action always take the lead. Some people look more to the top, but if a horse has not good feet, legs, and action, of what use is the body. The summer shows will soon be in full swing and exhibitors will be busy fitting their stock. Last year there was a lot of stock at Winnipeg and Brandon which was a disgrace to the show-ring and did the breed more harm than good. It is expensive showing stock, but it advertises the breed and educates both exhibitors and onlookers. Also it takes the conceit out of some people, which is a good thing. For the last two years I let my brood mares run idle, but had poor success with foals. This year I divided up the mares, fed them light all winter and turned them out to pasture all winter; wrought the mares through seeding right up to foaling; had plenty of good strong healthy foals. Perhaps the mares won't be in as good show shape but the young stock will be stronger and better.

Arcola.

W. H. BRYCE.

Horses Should be Fit, not Fat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My opinion on the uses and value of showing stock, is that to the breeder and dealer it is a necessity, as well as a hobby. The show is an opportunity for bringing stock together in public competition, and where buyers may get their wants supplied. Not that the first, nor second prize animals must necessarily make the thriftiest purchase, but the visitor sees them together in the open market for his own selection.

This word "uses" often means "abuses." In recent years there has been a craze among many exhibitors for excessive "fat," a mistaken idea for the word "fit" which should be the "key-note" for all, even down to the pig-man. Stale and overdone specimens are often in evidence. The value of showing stock is rewarded by the success the owner may attain in exhibiting, and marketing his animals, and having them kept to the front. The prize-money more than pays for time and expense in doing so, and the hobby to boot. At the same time, the exhibitor continues to learn and see something new. He meets other breeders and hears many a discussion that he would not in his own barn, even argument on Clydesdale pedigree which is being so much discussed at present.

I think this new rule has not come too soon. It will define the genuine pedigreed mare from the real grade, which has so often been bred to the best sires in Scotland, and the progeny exported. True enough, some of the best horses in Scotland were out of unregistered dams, but they

themselves were exceptional individuals. A good pedigree is most essential for breeding purposes. Mares by old Darnley (222) handed us down many very superior animals, although his sire was a meagre individual. Darnley's son Topgallant perhaps did more for the breed than any other horse living or dead. Prince of Wales (673) was the best sire of stallions. His sons and grandsons are yet famous the world over. In due time his grandson Hiawatha proved famous mostly on Baron's Pride mares, although there are others worthy of note from dams off other strains. Hiawatha's stock like the Cedrics by Prince of Wales (673) are mostly of the quality kind, but slow maturers, and long lasters.

In recent years much has been attained in the improvement of quality in the feet, limbs, and action of the Clydesdale, but it cannot be disputed that weight, and cart-horse substance have been lost sight of, in a marked degree, compared



PART OF A RANGE FLOCK OF 3000 SHEEP.

Near Medicine Hat, Alta.

Poor Stock Discredits Breed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The majority of the people in the West being Scotch or of Scotch descent, it is but natural that

with such old timers as Topsman, Time O' Day, Campsie and others. In coming back to the show I may say it is not always that the best animal wins. In close competition judges differ in opinion and will continue to do so. A former winner may be turned down four or five places at the next meeting. But it may be good to remember the Scotchman's theory, "that the best can bide his time."

At all event the owners continue to learn, by keeping in touch with the show's requirements, the type and excellence of the individuals that are wanted at the present day. The visitor has equal privilege, and many a beginner gets his education in this manner. He compares the exhibits in his own mind, with that of the judge's awards, which he would prefer, sees the good ones in their parades, thus reaping a benefit by "the use and value of showing stock."

Hamiota, Man.

J. B. THOMSON.

May Write a Book on the Subject.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I may say that it is certainly very flattering for me to be asked by you to express my opinion regarding this very important question in your valuable paper. I have been for the last 35 years extensively interested in breeding as well as in exhibition matters both in Canada and the Old Country, and my interest in these important questions is so great that I rather wished you had asked me to write three volumes than three pages. By answering your questions no doubt a person will have to touch the question how exhibitions should be conducted to make them of value and this question alone is such a wide one that a person could write books about it. Then again there is the question who gets the value and what value out of the showing of stock at the big exhibitions. This question to discuss intelligently would take again a very large space of your esteemed paper. I am just finishing seeding by putting in the last 40 acres of oats and barley for green feed for my stock; also rape and clover for my pigs. That means I am at the end of a short but hard seeding season and I feel rather like taking a little rest than exchanging so quickly the plow handle for the pen; therefore for to-day you kindly must excuse me if having in my opinion only to choose between either a very short one or an intelligently arranged and discussed long answer, when I choose for this time the short one and most emphatically say, the showing of stock at the big exhibitions is without any doubt of the greatest value. I propose at a not too distant time, with your kind permission, to go more fully into this question by showing how breed, breeder and spectator are getting the greatest value out of exhibitions and that this value is a commercial one as well as an ideal one to all parties concerned, how the full value on the other hand only can be obtained if exhibitions are conducted in the right manner by the fair board as well as by exhibitor and judge, and last but not least, by the spectator. You can see

yourself that by your question you have opened such an abundance of thoughts, that I am unable to treat them all in a three page letter, but if you



TERRINGTON LILY 13973 (IMP.)

Dark chestnut mare, foaled 1899. To be sold at Rawlinson's Sale, Calgary, July 24th.

want me to go later on more fully into this question, I shall be pleased to do so. Only one thing you and your readers kindly will have to excuse—that is my inability to master your language, but you will probably do so when I tell you that it is only about seven years since I have tried to express myself in your language and only too often I fall back by constructing my sentences in the constructions of my native language and put as a friend of mine used to say, "the cart before the horse." Well in such case you either as a good coachman will have to unhitch the horse and put it in his right place, or to give your readers some fun we must try and run the cart in such new fashion. With the hope that all parties concerned may obtain the biggest value out of the now coming exhibition season, I remain,

Golden West Stock Farm, P. M. BREDT.
Regina.

Farmers Come too Late.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We think that of the many reasons that could be given why every stock raiser should be an exhibitor at one or more of the large fairs, the first would be the direct educational advantage to the exhibitor himself, in teaching him the correct type to select and breed for the market.

The second would be in bringing the herd more prominently before the public, so that a person who had watched the judging or attended the exhibition would on deciding to buy purebred stock naturally think of going to the man whose exhibit appealed to him strongest on "fair day." Many people in showing neglect to

make the best of their stock, depending more upon their ability to talk an exhibitor into a deal than upon the excellence of their stock to commend itself to the good judgment of the prospective customer.

We are often impressed with the great amount of educative energy that goes to waste about exhibitions. Farmers who really should be interested in the judging will often not come to the exhibition until the judging is all over. The ring is the only place to get an intelligent idea of the relative value of the different animals shown and to compare those of each age and class properly.

In all our experience of showing we have always received the best of treatment from the management of exhibitions, but think the judging rings should be given more prominence.

Gladstone, Man.

ADAMSON BROS.

Seeing is Believing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeing is believing, but feeling is God's truth. This applies to fairs as to other things. It applies to the horse's feet and legs, the handling of the cattle, the texture and quality of wool, the barring, weight and station of chickens, the speed of the saddler and the roadster, and it applies to the very men and women we see.

Should the stockman exhibit? If he wants to be known, if he wants to sell, or if he wants to win for the joy of doing so he must exhibit.

It costs to show. I think it costs too much. When we consider the thousands of dollars the people pay in fares to the railway companies, I think the exhibitor might well get easier rates. It takes a lot of care and time, work and caution to fit an animal to win. Then sometimes the judge turns the best down. This, however, is seldom, and the ringside roasts him when he does, declaring boldly for their choice or choices, as the case may be, while the press gives honorable mention to all deserving exhibits, so the exhibitor gets paid in many ways.

A prize won is a credit to the district from whence it comes, for the good stuff does not come from the poor districts. The selling power of exhibiting can scarcely be estimated. The sale of purebred cattle under the auspices of the association last year in Winnipeg, particularly of females, was certainly bad. A very few were sold at fair value, but three-fourths brought not better than 60% of their worth. Immediately following Messrs. Barron and McLennan sold for reasonable prices, the fact of their having been exhibitors increasing the selling value of their stock 50 per cent.

Then in the matter of personal outing, it is a treat to be an exhibitor. Walter James says, "You can't be in better company or find a nicer class of fellows than the stockmen." The city and exhibition authorities use us well, for they



COWAN'S RESIDENCE AND ORCHARD, CAMPBELL'S CREEK, NEAR KAMLOOFS, B.C.

are our friends, knowing that if we farmers do not make plenty of money they cannot get any away from us. Whether you exhibit or not, go to the fair, for you can learn a lot there. A bachelor or a housekeeper can learn to cook steak and make coffee(?) by watching at the lunch counters, or how to set table for the thresher by going to the big dining rooms for dinner.

Napinka.

A. A. TITUS.

Exhibitions have Developed Good Judges.

In answer to your request that I should set forth some of the advantages which exhibitors and the public receive from exhibitions of live stock, I will endeavor to point out a few of the most obvious.

It cannot be denied that the successful exhibitor of any class of live stock must necessarily reap a benefit, financial or otherwise, from the publicity and prominence given his stock. If he is a producer or an importer and has stock for sale this is one of the best methods of finding customers. If he has nothing for sale but is simply making the exhibit for pleasure, the public are certainly receiving the benefit and the exhibitor will receive a certain benefit in popularity at any rate. The unsuccessful exhibitor receives a direct benefit in the object lesson shown him that his stock is not quite what it should be when placed alongside others. If he is a wise man he will make resolutions to try and improve the quality of his next year's exhibit and come again and again until the merit of his animals will compel recognition and success.

Every exhibitor has inwardly realized the benefits of public rivalry, whether the exhibition be confined to a district or county fair or it has the magnitude of an international exhibition. How common it is to hear men around the ring-side criticising the animals before them and remarking that they themselves have better individuals at home! There are doubtless instances where this is the case, but it is safe to say that in nine out of ten cases the stock that is kept at home is not equal to what is put in the show-ring and would not look so well even in the eyes of the owner, if brought into competition with others.

To say that public exhibitions of live stock are a pleasure and a benefit to the public at large is merely to repeat a truism which all the world knows. It has an elevating and ennobling effect on a large portion of the community, and there can be no doubt whatever as to the advantages which such exhibitions properly conducted are, especially to the young men on the farm.

Many qualifications contribute to the success of a live stock exhibition. The chief essentials are suitable and accessible grounds, a prize list sufficiently liberal and complete to attract the best possible exhibits, capable and absolutely impartial judges, and the exclusion of all improper and demoralizing side shows. The fact of there being such a large number of really good horse judges in Canada is doubtless due largely to the county and provincial exhibitions that have for many years been regularly held in the various provinces and especially in Ontario. The keen interest manifested by the agricultural class,

old and young, in the outcome of the most important classes, is most apparent to the casual on-looker, and the education and knowledge regarding the comparative merits of live stock received at such exhibitions, cannot be got in any other way.

The subject is too vast to be covered in the space of a short letter, but I have endeavored to specify a few of the principle benefits which come from the holding of a live stock exhibition.

Brandon, Man., 1911. ALEX. GALBRAITH.

Stock Raising in the North.

The closing up of the large ranches such as the New Waldron recently sold and the Cochrane which was dispersed of some two years ago, besides numerous others that are being converted into grain farms every season, raises the question, where are the supplies of meat for the ever increasing markets in Western Canada going to come from? The gradually rising price for good beef cattle also lends emphasis to the question, not that Alberta or the country as a whole is producing less cattle under the changing system than she did when ranches were more plentiful, but the location of the stock raising industry is not the same. Southern Alberta and South-western Saskatchewan include a vast country that made a reputation for itself as a producer of range cattle, but its settlement by farmers has directed attention to the northern part of Alberta and all down the Saskatchewan valley as being territory peculiarly adapted to stock raising upon the more intensive "feed lot" plan.

The country under question possesses the rich soil so essential to profitable stock raising; its trees and woods provide shelter either in their natural state or when made into buildings and the ravines, rivers, and natural topography of the country all lend their influence to make stock raising more essentially a part of the farm operations than it is on the open prairie of the grain belt or the settled areas of the one-time ranches. Natural environment has probably more to do with the establishment of such an industry as stock raising than has any other circumstance. The environment of the ranches made them pre-eminently suitable for running large herds and some of the ranches are equally well adapted for the more intensive methods of stock raising, but if we notice the records of the stock raising industry the world over we will see that it has flourished best where soils are deep, black, and fertile, where grain crops give their largest yields, where grasses grow rich and rank and where field roots flourish. These qualifications the northern parts of the three prairie provinces possess and if the great ranch country which for some years now has enjoyed a reputation for its stock is to continue to maintain its reputation it will have to adopt very extensively the practice of alfalfa growing and corn raising. With these two crops and her pre-eminently suitable climate for stock raising, she will be able to give a good account of herself in the Canadian live stock trade, but if she neglects such crops the cattle trains will soon be pulling out from the north and west rather than from the direct west.



ON THE MEADOW CREEK, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Our Scottish Letter.

The action of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in so suddenly imposing restrictions on entries of imported stock, is still the topic of interest among Clydesdale breeders here. Buyers from British Columbia and New Brunswick are with us, as well as a number from the better-known provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. One can observe a distinct levelling-up of quality in the animals exported this season, but this has nothing to do with the pedigree rules. As a matter of fact, had the rules now being enforced been in existence two years ago, several of the best animals taken to Canada would have been shut out. On the other hand, the imposing of the rules has led to keener investigation of the breeding of some of our best breeding horses, with the result that some animals which it was feared were shut out, are now seen to be quite entitled to get in. A notable case is that of Mr. Park's "Marmion," one of the best horses we have here, and sire of the Cawdor-cup mare Rosadora, which Mr. Bryce took to Arcola, Sask., two years ago. It has now been found that the dam of Marmion is entitled to be numbered, her pedigree having been traced two generations further back than it was before, and the effect is to qualify for the Canadian market a large number of animals which were up to this time regarded as disqualified under the new regulation.

One or two points are not quite clear to us here. What is the relation between the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada and the office in Ottawa where the pedigree records are prepared and kept? What is the relation between the regulations of the Clydesdale Association and the customs regulations at ports of landing? Does the Association dominate the customs or must its rules be homologated by the "Record" Office before they can become obligatory on the Customs? We have not been able to get much light on these points from official quarters, and Canadian buyers with us at present do not seem to know much about the business.

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES FOR CANADA.

The past month of May has been a very busy one in the export line. Not only Clydesdales, but Ayrshires in large numbers, have left our shores for Canada. Messrs. R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ont., and Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, both made large shipments of Ayrshires early in the month. Two things are very gratifying in connection with these shipments. The animals were all put through the ordeal of the tuberculin test, and they were purchased for dairy purposes, and with little regard to "fancy" points. The Milk-record scheme of the Highland and Agricultural Society, in spite of adverse criticism from various quarters, has proved of high educative

value. Many breeders are beginning to see that it is much better to know the milking powers of their cattle than to be assured that they have a proper outline of udder and teats. What the ultimate result of the milk-record scheme may be, remains obscure, but the benefits accruing are so manifest that the use of a record is bound to become more and more general. The most profitable cattle will be those that are proved such on evidence produced. There is still a strong prejudice against the tuberculin test. The main objection is the uncertainty of the test and the difficulty of knowing when an accurate test has been made. In spite of this, ere long, I am persuaded, breeders in this country will be found to acknowledge that the test is a good servant, which ought to be encouraged. Messrs. Hunter & Son and Mr. Ness have taken away a splendid assortment of genuine Ayrshires—just the kind we could least afford to part with. You Canadians know what you want, and are willing to pay the price. When this is so, all is well. Scottish farmers need the cash, and can generally be got to part, even although the animals be invaluable for breeding purposes.

Harking back to the Clydesdale business, the shippers of the month have included Captain Poe, an Irish gentleman, from Santry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; R. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; J. S. Morrison, Kamloops, B. C.; R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont.; George Hay, Lachute, Quebec; J. F. Elliott, Oxford Centre, Ont.;

Messrs. McMillan, Archibald and Cudmore, of Seaforth, Ont., and Lavin and Richardson, Columbus, Ont. All these firms have taken away good stock. Mr. McCallum had in his shipment the second-prize three-year-old stallion at the Glasgow Show. This horse was owned by Mr. M. Marshall, and a level, true Clydesdale he is, of quite high-class breeding. His sire was the Cawdor-cup champion horse Marcellus (11110), and his dam's sire was the H. & A. S. champion horse Benedict, which Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery thought good enough to bring back from Illinois, where he was owned by Mr. Bass.

The awards at the May shows did not greatly differ from the form seen at those held during April. The weather, however, has been of the most unsettled nature. It is long since we have had such a stormy May. For a week past rain has fallen heavily, and if there be any truth in the ancient saying that a wet May makes hay, we ought to have a bumper hay crop this year. Along with heavy rain, we have had a low temperature. Cold, searching east winds have been prevalent, so that the wisdom of another ancient "saw" has been demonstrated—"Ne'er cast a clout till May be out." Those who accepted the almanac theory that May is the first month of summer, would get a tremendous surprise this year. Even to-day, the last of the month, the weather has been more like that of February than anything we knew, even in February. All the same, spring work is extremely well advanced chiefly due to splendid weather enjoyed in April.

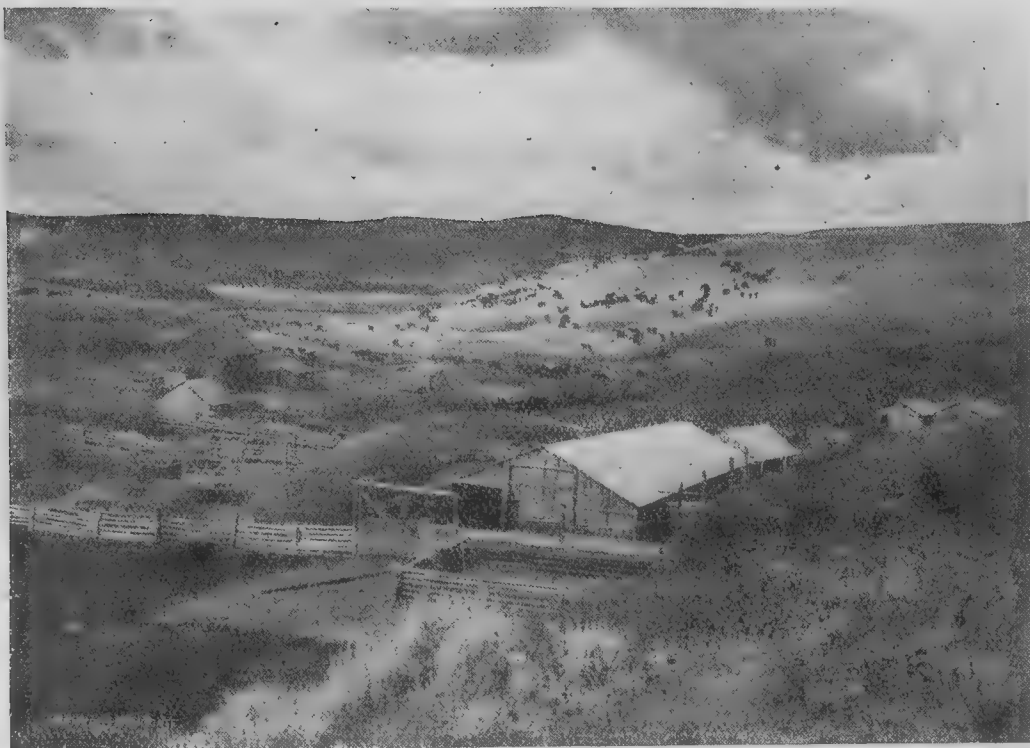


ALBERTA WINTER WHEAT, MAY, 1907

After the most severe winter in the history of the West.



WHEAT HARVEST IN MANITOBA, NEAR VIRDEN.



A HORSE RANCH STEADING IN THE CYPRESS HILLS, SASK.

Gowenbank Harness-horse and Pony Sale took place in the middle of May, when 43 driving horses and ponies made an average of £54 13s. 6d. (\$275.25). The highest price paid was 250 gs., for the fine mare, Malvena, which won first at Glasgow in 1906. Mr. Morton has been an enthusiast for driving horses of the Hackney type, and his great breeding stud at Gowenbank, Darvel, should be visited by all horse-buyers. It is the largest breeding stud of Hackneys and ponies in this country. It is under the personal supervision and control of Mr. Alex Morton, Jr., who is one of the very best horsemen in this country.

The Colonial Premiers have come and gone. Some of them, we see, have reached home. On the occasion of the former visit, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the hero; this year the famous Boer leader, General Botha, bore off the laurels. Great Britain is a wonderful nation. We give a constitution to those who fought us, and honor all we can the man who most courageously opposed us. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke on the cattle policy of 1896 in depreciatory terms. It was not expected that the Canadian Premier could do otherwise—but, *cui bono?* What purpose is served by speaking of that policy as an unfriendly act of Canada? It is certainly not intended or defended as such. At a meeting to celebrate the opening of a new foreign-animals wharf and abattoirs, at Werklands, Glasgow, Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, chairman of the Allan Line, spoke in similar terms. He looked for the day when Canada would be as truly regarded as part of the Kingdom as Ireland is. Many of those who defend the cattle policy of 1896 do the same. But how is the vision to be realized? What can bridge the Atlantic or abolish the frontier line of 3,000 miles between Canada and the States? From the standpoint of the cattle-breeder of Great Britain, these considerations do not count. He is an Imperialist in the best sense, and few but doctrinaires would deny to Canada a preference. But, meantime, Canada has her own interests to consider, alongside her great rival south of the lakes; she has her own problems to solve, and, until they are solved, the greater vision of Mr. Dunlop must tarry.

SCOTLAND YET.

American Carriage Horse Classification.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the newly-organized American Association of Trotting-horse Breeders, has drawn up a proposed classification for American carriage horses, as a guide for the establishment of such classes at leading state and national fairs. The classification is the work of the above Association's Committee on heavy harness horses, composed of Joseph Battell, registrar of the American Morgan Horse Register, Middlebury, Vermont; General John B. Castleman, President of the American Saddle-horse Breeders' Association, Louisville, Kentucky; A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Illinois; H. K. Devereux, secretary of the American Association of Trotting-horse Breeders, Cleveland,

Ohio, with Geo. M. Rommel, the Animal Husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as chairman. Prof. C. F. Curtis, director of the Iowa Experiment Station, was also consulted in regard to this classification, and had a great deal to do with formulating it. This classification has been submitted to the secretaries of the leading fairs throughout the country, and several of them are giving the matter consideration. We append a copy of it as drafted:

TYPE.

The type desired for the American carriage horse is as follows: Not under 15 hands for mature horses; smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well-set legs of medium length, sloping pasterns and good feet; short strong back; well-sprung barrel, or middle well-ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup, with well-set tail; full, round buttocks.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING ENTRIES.

Classes open only to horses of American blood. Stallions in classes 1 to 5, inclusive, must be registered either in the American Trotting Register, as standard; in the American Morgan Register of the American Saddle-horse Register, and certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required.

Entries in all classes for mares, entries as get or sire in Class 5, and produce of mare in Class 10, and entries in Class 11, must be sired by a stallion registered as above, but the dams of such entries need not be registered mares; the breeding of dams, however, as far as known, must be given when entry is made.

No mare having any draft cross will be eligible. Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred.

Entries in all classes must be practically sound.

JUDGING.

Entries in all classes to be judged on conformation, style, action and manners, as a suitable

type of carriage horse. Special attention will be given to trueness of action. Good knee and hock action are desirable. Entries in all classes should trot and walk straight and true, and judges will especially avoid horses showing any tendency to mix gaits, paddle in front or sprawl behind.

The following percentages will govern judges in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9: General conformation and all-round suitability as a carriage type, 60 per cent.; style, action and manners, 40 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 5: General conformation and all-round suitability of sire as a carriage type, 30 per cent.; style, action and manners of sire, 20 per cent.; general conformation and all-round suitability of get as a carriage type, taken as a whole, 30 per cent.; style, action, manners and uniformity of type in get, 20 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 10: General conformation of dam as a brood mare of the carriage type, 50 per cent.; general conformation, style, action and manners of the foal, 50 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in class 11: General conformation of entry as a carriage type, 70 per cent.; style, action and manners, 30 per cent.

MANNER OF SHOWING.

Entries in Classes 1, 2, 6 and 7 to be shown in harness, hitched to any suitable vehicle. Entries in all other classes to be shown in hand to bride.

Excessive weight in shoeing in any class is forbidden.

- Class 1.—Stallion 4 years old and over.
- Class 2.—Stallion 3 years old and under 4.
- Class 3.—Stallion 2 years old and under 3.
- Class 2.—Stallion 1 year old and under 2.
- Class 5.—Stallion with three of his get of either sex; get need not be owned by exhibitor.
- Class 6.—Mare 4 years old and over.
- Class 7.—Mare 3 years old and under 4.
- Class 8.—Mare 2 years old and under 3.
- Class 9.—Mare 1 year old and under 2.
- Class 10.—Mare with foal of either sex.
- Class 11.—Foal under 1 year old, either sex.

Adjusting Plows to Clean.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We are located on the Eagle Creek. The land is rather heavy and grows good crops, but we are unable to get a plow that will clean. I am using a J. I. Case sulky, and have to clean it about twice on the half mile; my neighbors are having just as bad a time as myself. A friend has told me to try a rod plow. Will you kindly let me know through your paper if it would do here.

F. H.

Ans.—We must confess to a lack of experience with rod plows, except with those where rods are substituted for the mould board for breaking. We submitted the above question to one of our correspondents who has had considerable to do with plows and have received the following reply:

"In regard to plows not cleaning will say that it has been my fortune to work in that kind of soil most of my time and the only way to do is to take off the mouldboard and have a blacksmith put three three-quarter inch rods on instead. Make them so as you can give the sod more or less turn as you wish. You will find the plows will draw one horse power easier per fourteen inches share and will clean in any soil, and when you get that sticky soil broken about the only thing that will clean is the disc plow. There is no use in condemning the plow for not cleaning, for it is simply out of the question."

Sask.

S. MYERS.



OAT FIELD IN THE WEYBURN DISTRICT.

Frank Moffat's Farm.

WITH THE DAIRY TRAIN "SPECIAL" IN MANITOBA

There have been corn specials and seed grain specials that have given good results. Why not a dairy special train be run through those parts of Manitoba especially suited to the dairying industry? The question was asked by the principal and professors of Manitoba Agricultural College and satisfactorily answered by them with the assistance of the Canadian Northern Railway. An itinerary was planned to include the towns of Elie, Gladstone, Plumas, Glencairn, Neepawa, Makinak, Swan River, Dauphin, Sifton, Woodlands, Lake Francis, St. Laurent and Oak Point. To enable the instructors to reach these places and thus carry out the proposed demonstrations, the officials of the above-mentioned road placed at their disposal a special train, including a coach specially fitted up for the lectures and a refrigerator car for supplies. The train pulled out from the Winnipeg depot at 7.30 a. m. on Monday, June 24th, and the places named were visited and lectures of two hours in duration delivered between that time and the evening of June 27th. Those taking part in the work of demonstration and instruction were J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Principal Black; Professor Carson, chief of the dairy department; A. R. Greig, B. A., Sc; L. A. Gibson, inspector of creameries in Manitoba; N. J. Kuneman, inspector of cheese factories.

The attendance at these lectures in the various towns was very encouraging and augurs well for the success of future efforts in this direction. In nearly every place the car was well filled, not with mere sightseers gathered out of curiosity, but with men and women who had come to learn. The presence of so many ladies was a distinctly good sign, and their bright pointed questions made explanations easier for the demonstrator and added to the interest of the meetings. It takes as much brains to ask a good question as to answer one.

THE COLLEGE FOR THE DAIRYMAN'S USE.

J. J. Golden tried to impress upon all his audiences that limiting farming in Manitoba to the raising of wheat alone was a mistake, as thereby the soil was made to yield up its life-

giving properties without any return being made to it. He urged every man to engage in dairying at least to some extent. Those who were in ignorance of the subject had only to apply to the Agricultural College for information which would be gladly given. The College belonged to the people of the province and it was their business to use it.

THE DAIRY COW.

Principal Black drew particular attention to the various details that must receive careful consideration if a farmer is to have any success in the dairying industry. The first point is to secure a cow whose milk is rich in quality and abundant in quantity. That once obtained, her yield will depend upon her care, management and feeding. Many dairy cows died during the past winter because of lack of feed and many that lived are in such poor condition that they are giving very little milk. Too often cows do not pay their board. They are expensively fed and nothing is left for profit. A food that is succulent yet cheap is the ideal nourishment for the dairy cow. Care in the disposal of the milk, whether sent to creamery or churned at home and the careful marketing of dairy produce, are the final essentials to success in dairying.

At each stopping place one or more dairy cows were brought to the train and with these as illustrations, Principal Black gave a half hour lecture on judging a dairy cow, and the men gathered valuable ideas on this branch of the work, while the ladies watched the butter-making and milk-testing.

THE CARE OF THE COW.

The actual giving of instruction as to dairy methods fell to the lot of Professor Carson, who in clear forcible style set the main points before the audiences. He said that never before had dairying prospects in Manitoba been brighter. But there was large room for growth, for this industry up to the present had failed to keep pace with the expansion of the province in other directions. There is not enough butter made to supply the home demand and practically

none is exported. The average cow in Manitoba produces only 2,500 pounds of milk in a year, whereas the proper cow given the proper care will produce from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds or even more. The only way to judge a cow is by what she produces, and the only way to estimate her exact production is by keeping a record of her work during the year. In this record-keeping the college was anxious to assist and was prepared to test the milk and keep the records for a year for any farmer who would weigh the milk from the cow to be tested, night and morning three times a month, send a sample of this milk in special bottles to the college along with a statement of the breed, name, age and weight of the cow and with the time when she came in. Then if the owner has kept track of what it has cost to feed her during the year, he will know whether she is a profit or loss to him and will then act accordingly.

Prof. Carson said that the best feed for the dairy cow was corn ensilage, hay and roots with bran. He believed that corn for feed and clover, could be satisfactorily grown in this province.

CARE IN MILKING.

In speaking of the disposal of the milk the lecturer said that in the udder of a healthy animal the milk contained no harmful germs, but the instant it left the udder germs were ready to attack it and the capacity for receiving such was in the proportion of twelve million germs to every sixteen drops of milk. Such germs in thousands were found in dirty stables, unsalted milk pails, on the clothes and hands of the milker, on the sides of the cow. He recommended as a remedy for the last named the wiping of the cow's sides and udder with a damp cloth which would prevent germ life from dropping into the pail. The separator and all utensils connected with the disposal of the milk he said should be thoroughly scalded every time that they were used. Many had the impression that washing each time and an occasional scalding was sufficient. But this was an error the practice of which spoiled the flavor of the cream and butter.



PALMER AND ANDREWS' ORCHARD NEAR VICTORIA, B. C.

SEPARATING THE MILK.

The milk should be separated as soon as possible as it comes from the cow, as its temperature then is high enough to be germ resisting, being about 98°. Even a higher degree of heat than this is better, but not convenient for the farmer to obtain. If, however, the milk is allowed to stand it should be heated again to at least 98° before being put through the separator. If the pan of the separator were filled to the top the milk would go through faster, giving more in quantity in the cream can, but thinner in quality. The faster the separator was turned the greater the centrifugal force, and consequently the more skim-milk thrown off and the less cream in the can, but this cream would be richer in quality.

BUTTER MAKING AND SELLING.

The professor spent much time on the subject of butter-making. He laid particular stress on the fact that butter-makers must suit the tastes of their customers. They were foolish to persist in making butter for market that suited themselves when their customers demanded something else. Many customers liked butter that had a good deal of water left in it (say from 12% to 16%) on account of the sweet flavor when freshly made. This was a demand the dairyman should endeavor for his own sake to meet, provided the butter was to be used at once. Such butter would not keep long without losing flavor. Other customers liked butter made from sweet cream rather than sour, but this was open to the same objection as the moist butter—it would not keep long and retain its sweet flavor.

It was not wise to send one's butter to the general storekeeper. He generally gave one price for all, good, bad, or indifferent; packed it all together in a box and shipped it away. The good butter-maker thus got no credit and no profit from a superior article. The best method was to find regular customers and then cater to their wants whatever they might be. With such customers the clean and appetizing appearance of the butter counted for much. It should be carefully churned until the granules were about the size of wheat, then washed as little as possible, but until the butter milk ran clear, put up in neat prints and carefully wrapped in butter paper. The result more than paid for the extra work.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

As said before there was much intelligent questioning at every place. Here are a few types of the questions propounded.

1. At what temperature should cream be churned?

The richer the cream the lower the temperature at which it will churn. Cream testing 30% to 35% can be churned at 38° to 40° in half an hour.

2. Which makes better butter, sour or sweet cream?

The butter made from sweet cream is better when fresh, but sour cream makes butter that will keep.

3. What makes cream hard to churn?

It may be too thin. Cows may have been milking for some time. Feed may not be of proper quality and more bran should be given.

4. What is the best feed for a dairy cow?

Grass in season—corn silage, hay, roots—eight pounds of grain in some form to every thirty pounds of milk the cow gives.

5. What is the proportion of butter-fat to butter?

A hundred pounds of butter-fat gives a hundred and sixteen pounds of butter.

6. How much salt should be used in butter?

If making for general trade an ounce of salt to each pound of butter is the best proportion.

7. What makes butter mottled and streaked?

Churning too long will often have this effect. The butter is in large lumps and cannot be properly worked or salted. Stop churning when the butter is like grains of wheat.

8. Does it hurt to mix sweet and sour cream together before churning?

Yes, the sweet cream is practically wasted and will be seen rising on the top of the buttermilk, because sweet cream takes longer to churn. It is a safe rule to add no cream to the supply for at least twelve hours before churning begins.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR THE SHOW.

It has often been claimed that the fanciers or people who breed high class exhibition poultry have overdone certain qualities of certain breeds. Probably this is so in some cases, but Amos Cruikshank, the great Shorthorn breeder, has also had the same accusation laid to his account, but no one can dispute the fact that the Shorthorn as Amos Cruikshank left it is a wonderful creation. Shorthorns may put on beef and not milk to suit some, but let someone else take the Shorthorn cow and do as good work along milking lines, as Amos Cruikshank did along beef lines, and there will be lots of room for both. The same with poultry. Although some strains of Barred Rocks don't lay enough eggs to suit everyone there are strains that lay 200 eggs and over per year. Take away the fanciers and you hit the poultry business one of the hardest blows possible. The fancier creates an interest, he breeds the very choicest specimens; he generally understands his business, mating, feeding, etc.; and altogether birds from his flock are a great benefit to the whole country. Let a man show once and as a general thing he isn't satisfied. He may pick out what he thinks are a few good specimens of his favorite breeds and get beaten, and if he is watchful he will discover where his birds are lacking and try to improve them.

Mating for good results and fitting for the show-room is a very fascinating pastime which can be also made very profitable. I often think it a pity that farmers who show fowl at local shows don't put them out in better condition. Those same farmers would not think of taking a horse or cattle beast without fitting some and although at a summer show the fowl are often in full moult, much can be done to make them look somewhat better. If your local show should be in the fall the moulting can all be over with. If you pick your birds and feed very light for say two weeks on free range; then shut them up and feed very heavily on wheat, oats, a little barley green food and beef scraps, besides a little flax seed, you will soon see the feathers drop and new ones take their places. One of the very

best feather making foods is wheat and a plentiful supply of beef scraps. When you have done the best you can in this way, if your birds are a year or more old choose all your young show stock and start your fitting. If they are white birds give lots of straw to keep them clean. The young ones should if on free range be nice and clean. Don't attempt washing unless you understand it or your birds will look like the boiled shirt which a certain bachelor tried to wash. The day before the show is a good time to start getting the birds ready. Have a clean pen to put them in after you get through; take a small nail brush, after making some good suds, and proceed to wash the legs and feet first, stand the bird in the dish and soak well for a minute or two; then go to work to scrub off the bird. Don't pick out a bird with scaly legs, but if you have a particularly good specimen with scaly legs dip its legs in coal oil for two or three minutes about a week before the show. After washing the legs well if you can spare the time take a toothpick and pick out all the black from between the scales. This is very important if you wish to exhibit at a winter fair. Next take a piece of chamois or other soft leather and polish the legs well. Next, if the sickles or curved tail feathers have a draggled appearance, wash them in warm soft water; when dried and fluffed out it will add wonderfully to a male's appearance. Take a piece of soft cloth and wash the comb and wattles in warm soft water; use castile soap and be careful not to rub too hard; then dry and apply a dressing of vaseline. If your birds are a white lobed breed and the weather has reddened them a little get a little zinc ointment and rub well in. Sometimes you see a good specimen which has a beak growing too fast on one side, or a toe nail growing too long or out of shape. Take a sharp pen knife and trim carefully to the proper shape.

If you wish to prepare your birds for a winter show it is important to begin right from the moulting season. Give lots of shade and the feathers will come in nice and dark and with a good lustre. Feed liberally and don't forget to keep down the lice, for you cannot have a good plumage where lice abound; then again nothing looks worse than to see lice running ahead of the judge's hand as he runs his hand through the feathers.

Remember that it isn't always the largest bird which wins at a show. I would sooner have a good shaped specimen one-half pound under weight than an extra large bird off on shape. I think a great many breeders pay too much attention to comb on show birds, I have often had farmers remark while looking over my drove of Tamworth pigs that they didn't like that long nose. Well, probably it isn't a thing of beauty, but to me it is one of the least important items, as we never eat the nose. So with show fowl, pick out your best shaped bird first, then see that you are good on color; for a bird is judged on color in a great many different places. Then look to your comb; see that the male has a good erect, five point comb, in most good strong color in legs. Follow out these rules and the other fellow must then produce a better bird to beat you.

H. E. WABY.



IN THE CATTLE AND SHEEP RANGING COUNTRY 40 MILES EAST OF MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. J. A. GRANT'S \$18,000 RESIDENCE.

POULTRY RAISING—A WOMAN'S OCCUPATION

For Western women wishing to make a plea for better poultry and more of it, the writer will endeavor to point out how pleasant and profitable an occupation poultry raising is for a woman to take up in our broad and fair Northwest, especially if she is a farmeress and can therefore obtain feed more cheaply.

The busy housewife on the farm has many duties keeping her indoors far too much for her own good, but if the farmer's wife or daughter has a handsome well-bred flock of hens to see after, perhaps some turkeys and ducks as well, she needs must go into the fresh air several times a day, gaining fresh heart and courage thereby for her other work. Then how very nice to have a good sum of pin money coming in.

There is no reason why any farmeress should not be able to raise from one hundred to two hundred birds during the season without being overburdened with the work.

With the help of a good incubator (one of the one hundred and twenty egg sizes is the most useful), fifty to eighty chicks can be hatched and raised in a brooder at one time. Another good plan is to set four or five hens the same time as the incubator and give them the "machine made" chicks with their own, as one hen can care for twenty to twenty-five "young fry" in the latter part of May or June very nicely. The early hatched April chicks are rather more trouble, but then the early pullets are the good winter layers and who does not aim for winter eggs at fifty to sixty cents a dozen.

A good plan in starting a purebred flock, is to purchase pullets in the autumn from a reliable breeder. At that season, good stock can be secured at moderate cost. Buying purebred eggs seems more risky and many complaints reach me of breeders sending out infertile eggs, which shows mismanagement to say the least, and thoroughly disheartens the novice. The time is coming, in my humble opinion, when eggs for hatching can be tested after twenty-four hours of incubation in a machine, with a powerful magnifying glass and then shipped out to customers, as strictly fertile eggs. This experiment I have made with hens after twenty-four hours close setting; have taken the eggs away and in a day or so given them to another hen and secured a good hatch, of ten or twelve chicks to the setting.

The germ is apparently not injured by being started into life and cooled down again.

Do not start poultry raising without a suitable hen-house and never crowd it. A hen-house built of logs will do, but lumber is to be preferred. A person can raise enough chickens the first season to pay for a small house complete with scratching shed large enough to house twenty-five or thirty of the best pullets hatched.

The incubator could be run once with purebred eggs of a preferred breed and I may say, nothing equals the utility breeds, viz.: Barred Rocks, Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons—afterwards set good common eggs. The chickens therefrom could be marketed at a profit in the fall if fattened and neatly dressed presenting a good appearance. Dealers in Winnipeg or the large towns are only too glad to receive crates of good fowl put up in an attractive package that will compare favorably with shipments from the East. But alas, much of the poultry offered for sale in our markets (native grown) is dis-

gracefully thin and scrawny—small wonder farmers must take a low price for it.

I firmly believe in the use of an incubator, and any of the good makes are so easy to run and come with such full directions for handling, that any careful child of twelve or fourteen years can run a machine; strict attention to the little details is necessary, that is all, but so many "would-be" poultry fanciers run machines in a haphazard way—then wonder at the resulting poor hatches calling them "bad luck."

Eight years ago, having to set aside the long cherished scheme of a hospital nurse's career, owing to great weakness of sight, I turned my attention to raising chickens, especially as I had been advised to take more outdoor exercise. Being a regular ignoramus in poultry rearing, I begged, bought and borrowed a sheaf of poultry

and a second brooder, hot air this time and my feelings can be imagined when I in my ignorance smothered sixty fine chicks the first time I used it. However, I had wonderful luck that first season, notwithstanding mistakes, raising fully four hundred birds, including twenty-five purebred Barred Rock pullets which formed the nucleus of my present flock of which I am very proud.

The hen-house question now cropped up. I found I could afford to build a suitable place to hold fifty birds with a scratching shed attached, by the sale of the chickens. Of course in those days the prices were not so good nor the demand so great as now.

The house, built by a good carpenter, was of lumber, boarded inside and out, tar paper inserted between with a clear air space. The ceiling was stuffed with straw, the roof shingled and the floor of common flooring put on double. Two large windows lighted the building well and they were covered with wooden shutters in winter which hung up to the roof during the day. The shed attached is of common boards with an earthen floor well sanded and one large window.

This house has always been a great success, being so perfectly dry at all times, though only ventilated through one window which is hinged and opened daily in winter. In summer the sashes are removed and wire netting put in their stead.

Besides building I was able to pay the running expenses of the plant, and lay in some feed for the winter. I may say, the capital put in that summer only amounted to some \$30.00 dollars before I got returns enough to carry on business, as it were. I worked hard. As there were many household duties claiming my time each day, chicken raising had to be a side issue.

The first winter the twenty-five pullets being somewhat immature did not do much towards filling the egg-basket until the end of February, when I gathered twenty-three and twenty-four eggs some days from them, proving that there were no drones in the flock. The second season I had not nearly such good success, meeting with far too much loss of young fry—the season had something to do with it, added to my inexperience. I found I must have more vigor in the flock and

from that time have aimed for lusty, hardy fowl, as well as a good laying strain. The result is far beyond my expectations, and the flock are particularly well marked in the bargain. Inbreeding must be banished from the poultry yard altogether if success is looked for.

In 1906 a flock of sixty Plymouth Rock hens produced eggs and meat which amounted to \$4.25 per head in twelve months. As I allow \$1.00 per head for feed for the year (quite ample in a country place) the profit is \$3.25 per head, not counting some splendid young stock which I still had on hand. Strict account was kept of the number of eggs laid and poultry sold and also what was eaten at home. Keeping an egg record is simple and satisfactory taking about three minutes a day, after the daily gathering of eggs, which is always a pleasure to me.

Keeping accounts is good practice; makes this hobby much more interesting and a person can upset many an argument that hens do not pay.



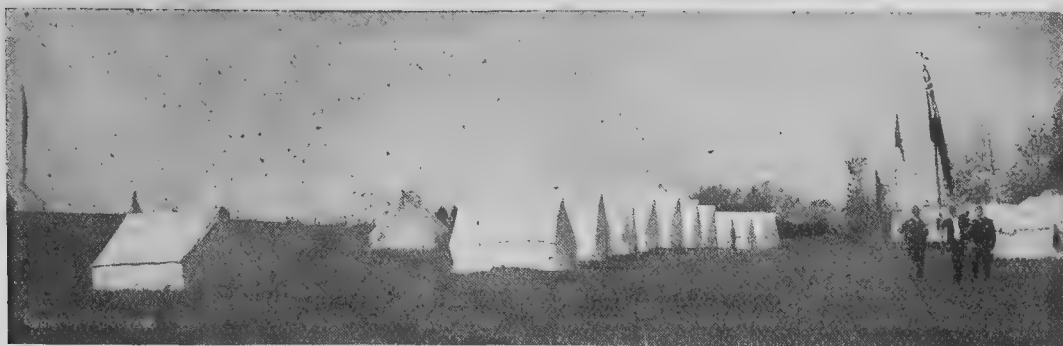
DISPLAY OF PRESTON WHEAT.

Made by Mr. Geo. A. Yoemans, Alexander, Man., at the Provincial Seed Fair, at Brandon.

literature. During the winter months, I imbibed what knowledge I could at leisure moments and in March was aching to get to work, having become very zealous—a poultry enthusiast loaned me an old hot water machine (a home made affair but an excellent hatcher), a friend with a touch of hen-fever too, assisted me greatly, in starting the business.

Most of the eggs set in this one hundred egg machine were purebreds purchased in Winnipeg, but to fill up thirty eggs were secured from a neighbor (common eggs). Not one bird hatched from the city eggs, but twenty-four fine little chicks came from the others. These made splendid broilers, which sold at a good price when two and one-half months old, having been raised in a home made brooder with hot water tank built on the same principle as the incubator. But how tired I got of carrying water and heating it!

I kept incubator No. 1 going and later on my friend built me another machine somewhat larger,



CAMP AT THE CENTRAL ALBERTA STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION, ERSKINE, JUNE 5TH AND 6TH.

This return of \$3.25 per head came chiefly from strictly new laid eggs and well-dressed plump chickens, starting with the spring broiler and finishing with the autumn roaster.

A word as to eggs, I am constantly shocked at the sight of filthy eggs exposed for sale in even the good shops. An egg being perfectly porous must absorb the dirt outside the shell in a short time and such food cannot be pure. Let me urge upon all egg farmers the necessity for clean eggs. Clean nests are not hard to keep, and should an egg become soiled 'tis so easy to wipe it off with a damp cloth at once when found.

Every egg farmeress should have a rubber stamp and neatly mark the eggs sent to market. Send only a gilt edged article and in a short time a good trade connection will spring up, amply rewarding you for your trouble.

I have not exhibited much, but have taken some prizes. The first time I showed a pair of fowls, very fine birds too, the judges seemed greatly amused—I had shown two cockerels for a pair! Ignorance again. In closing this homily on "The Chicken as She is Raised in Manitoba" I must say vermin need not be the bugbear it is to the chicken grower if reasonable care is taken from the start. Be vigilant and be clean as regards your hen house.

In my eight years experience I have not had one scrap of trouble this way. Neither hens nor chicks are ever infested with lice or mites. I have never used anything but a good white-washing once or twice a year and an occasional dose of coal oil to the roosts, a good dust-bath in the winter of course, and some sulphur or insect powder when hens are setting.

As regards disease there is a wonderful freedom from disease in this Western country of ours. Roup I have never seen, and in eight years only one case of gapes, though the fowl have never had a change of location. Wake up, ye Western women, and grow more poultry is the honest advice of one who has done so!

The Hermitage, Headingly. H. E. HALL.

Convulsive Fits in Pigs.

Information concerning the cause and treatment of convulsive seizures, to which pigs are subject, has repeatedly been asked for by farmers in the last few months. This trouble appears more frequently in winter, or when pigs are confined in pens, and is rarely if ever seen when they are allowed to run out on the ground and on grass. The supposed cause, the symptoms, and the preventive and remedial treatment, given by a writer in the *Farmer's Gazette* (Ireland), may serve to throw some light on the question:

These attacks usually come at feeding time, when the animal leaves its warm lair and comes to the feed trough. The pig runs to the trough as if to feed, but instead of doing so it suddenly falls over on one side. It then sets up a continuous squealing for several minutes, its eyes start out and look bloodshot, it froths at the mouth, and kicks violently and convulsively. This is followed by unconsciousness, and after a short time the animal rises to its feet and slinks off to its lair without eating any food. It happens sometimes that the affected animal dies in one of these fits, but more often it recovers, and the trouble is that the seizures become more frequent and more violent as time goes on, and the animal grows gradually thinner and weaker, and seldom recovers its health so completely as to develop into a thrifty feeder.

Convulsions in young pigs are almost always due to indigestion, and consequently the steps to be taken to prevent them are to follow a judicious system of feeding, so that indigestion may not set in. If the affection has actually made its appearance, the affected animal must be treated promptly, before the ailment becomes chronic. Change of diet in the first step necessary, if the foods which have been used are of a heavy, luscious and indigestible nature, and it is advisable to feed for some time on the lightest foods, such as ground oats and shorts, mixed with sufficient sweet skim-milk to form a paste. A small quantity daily of fresh green stuff may be allowed with advantage, and if the weather is not severe, the

pigs may get some outdoor exercise every day. Food may be supplied four or five times a day, but only in small quantities, as it is imperative that the animals should have no opportunity of gorging themselves. The medical treatment consists in dosing with castor oil or Epsom salts and sulphur; and if there is acute constipation, it may be necessary to resort to injections of glycerine or warm soap and water.

While an animal is struggling in the throes of a fit, nothing can be done except to place it on a layer of straw, and not to suffer it to struggle on the hard ground, but the custom of throwing cold water over the pig, or immersing it in hot water, is to be deprecated as useless and unnecessary.

An Easily made Hog Trough.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The other day a neighbor mentioned to me that in Old Ontario they use old, wooden binder wheels as pig troughs. As I had an old wheel knocking round (and nearly every farmer has one or more) I got to work and made a trough in half an hour. Just knock out the spokes and axle; then take boards or planks and nail them over the rim tightly. A brace or guard in cross shape over the top completes the trough. No trouble to move, just roll it along. A good idea, is it not? Cheap too, and works first rate.

O. KING.

That Chilled Beef.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read D. E. Collison's letter on outdoor feeding in winter in the May 29th issue. Mr. Collison is evidently an experienced feeder and people should take his advice if they wish to "lift cattle up by their tails" before spring. I wintered fifty head of cattle in the open last winter, out of doors in the valley of the Battle River. The only shelter was that afforded by willows. I fed a small load of upland hay per day, but in the very cold snaps I fed a load and a half. These were "stockers." This spring the butcher came round and purchased a dozen two and three-year-old steers for beef. The cattle had no grain whatever, lots of water and cleaned up their feed so well that there was absolutely no bedding for them. Of course feeding on the bald headed prairie with no windbreak is too much for any cattle, but with a board corral and lots of good feed and water no one need be afraid of losing stock that is strong in the fall. All our spare horses wintered themselves, rustling for their own feed and came in in good shape this spring. I caught them up, fed them a gallon of oat chop and put them in the disc harrow the same morning; worked them light for a week till they were hard and on full feed, and then "shoved" them through.

Sask.

E. J. PALING.



A GRAIN FIELD IN THE EDMONTON, ALTA., DISTRICT.

The Man Who Works With His Hands.

(Continued from page 1007.)

between the theory of learning and the facts of actual life. Educational establishments should produce highly trained scholars, of course; but in a country like ours, where the educational establishments are so numerous, it is folly to think that their main pur-

her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be an overworked housewife.

HIGHER TYPE OF FAMILY NEEDED.

I have hearty sympathy with the movement to better the condition of the average tiller of the soil, of the average wageworker, and I have a heartier sympathy and applause for the movement which is to better the condition of their respective wives. There

of Kentucky" for use as a tract in all families where the men folk tend to selfish or thoughtless or overbearing disregard for the rights of their womenkind.

NO SYMPATHY FOR SHIRKERS.

Do not misunderstand me. I have not the slightest sympathy with those hysterical and foolish creatures who wish women to attain to easy lives by shirking their duties. I have as hearty a contempt for the woman who shirks her duty of bearing and rearing the children, of doing her full housewife's work, as I have for the man who is an idler, who shirks his duty of earning a living for himself and his household, or who is selfish or brutal toward his wife and children. I believe in the happiness that comes from the performance of duty, not from the avoidance of duty. But I believe also in trying each of us as strength is given us, to bear one another's burdens; and this especially in our own homes. No outside training, no co-operation, no government aid or direction, can take the place of a strong and upright character; of goodness of heart, combined with clearness of head; and that strength and toughness of fibre necessary to wring success from a rough work-a-day world. Nothing outside of home can take the place of home. The school is an invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art, or industry, however great his achievement, does the work which compares in importance with that of the father and the mother, "who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests."



CROWDS LISTENING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GROUNDS.

pose is to produce these highly-trained scholars. Without in the least disparaging scholarship and learning—on the contrary, while giving hearty and ungrudging admiration and support to the comparatively few whose primary work should be creative scholarship—it must be remembered that the ordinary graduate of our colleges should be, and must be, primarily a man and not a scholar. Education should not confine itself to books. It must train executive power, and try to create that right public opinion which is the most potent factor in the proper solution of all political and social questions. Book-learning is very important; but it is by no means everything; and we shall never get the right idea of education until we definitely understand that a man may be well trained in book-learning and yet, in the proper sense of the word, and for all practical purposes, be utterly uneducated; while a man of comparatively little book-learning may, nevertheless, in essentials, have a good education.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The over-extensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economical system. Not only the physical, but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages, as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

Of course, the essential things, after all, are those which concern all of us as men and women, no matter whether we live in the town or the country, and no matter what our occupation may be. The root problems are much the same for all of us, widely though they may differ in outward manifestation. The most important conditions that tell for happiness within the home are the same for the town and the country; and the relations between employer and employee are not always satisfactory on the farm any more than in the factory.

AN ASPECT OF THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM.

All over the country there is a constant complaint of paucity of farm labor. Without attempting to go into all the features of this question, I would like to point out that you can never get the right kind, the best kind, of labor if you offer employment only for a few months, for no man worth anything will permanently accept a system which leaves him in idleness for half a year.

IMPROVE THE FARM HOME.

And most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the very hardest worked laborer on the farm—the farmer's wife. Reform, like charity, while it should not end at home, should certainly begin there; and the man, whether he lives on a farm or in a town, who is anxious to see better social and economic conditions prevail throughout the country at large, should be exceedingly careful that they prevail first as regards his own womankind. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There are exceptions, of course; but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of being the homemaker, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the homekeeper; and exactly as no other learning is so important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is so important for the average woman as the learning which will make

is plenty that is hard and rough and disagreeable in the necessary work of actual life, and under the best circumstances, and no matter how tender and considerate the husband, the wife will have at least her full share of work and worry; but if the man is worth his salt he will try to take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate. There is nothing Utopian in the movement; all that is necessary is to strive towards raising the average, both of men and women, to the level on which the highest type of family now stands, among American farmers, among American skilled mechanics, among American citizens generally; for in all the world there is no better and healthier home life, no finer factory of individual character, nothing more representative of what is best and most characteristic in American life, than that which exists in the higher type of American family; and this higher type of family is to be found everywhere among us, and is the property of no special group of citizens.

CHILDREN THE BEST CROP.

The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon; and the most instructive and practical treatises on farming, necessary though they be, are no more necessary than the books which teach us our duty to our neighbor, and above all to the neighbor who is of our own household. You young men and women of the agricultural and industrial colleges and schools—and, for that matter, you who go to any college or school—must have some time for light reading; and there is some light reading quite as useful as heavy reading; provided, of course, that you do not read in a spirit of mere vacuity. Apart from the great classics, and thinking only of the many healthy and stimulating books of the day, it is easy to pick out many which can really serve as tracts, because they possess what many avowed tracts and treatises do not, the prime quality of being interesting. You will learn the root principles of self help and helpfulness toward others from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," just as much as from any formal treatise on charity; you will learn as much sound social and industrial doctrine from Octave Thanet's stories of farmers and wageworkers as from a vowed sociological and economic studies; and I cordially recommend the first chapter of "Aunt Jane

What the Horse has Outlived.

Since the days when steam power was utilized for locomotion, the doom of the horse has been predicted, says a writer in the *Horseshoer's Journal*. With each subsequent invention of appliances for the help of locomotion, this same talk has been heard. When the first passenger train ran on rails, stage-drivers and teamsters shook their heads and sighed for the fate which seemed in store for the horse. The opposite proved true, and the demand for the services of the horse was increased instead of diminished. The bicycle was going to do away with the horse, and now comes the automobile, and again is his fate sealed. The motor comes in closer competition with the horse than did the locomotive, but still the horse will stay. It is not unlikely that naphtha, gasoline or electricity will relieve the horse of some of his heavier burdens, but the horse reared for man's pleasure will remain. Certainness of his faithful services on the one hand, and of comradeship in tight places on the other, have endeared the horse to man with a bond of sympathy too strong for any whiz-wagon to sever. As long as there is pleasure in the exercise of one intelligence over another, so long as beauty, strength and animation challenge admiration, so long will the horse remain in the place which he is destined to fill, and will remain as the companion of man.

There is something irresistible about the companionship of a horse. He never gives advice unasked, nor does he "bellow forth his soft complainings" when the road happens to be a little rough; he simply remains with you, faithful, silent uncomplaining, ready to ride at your bidding, even to death if need be.

* * *

Seventeen polo ponies, belonging to George E. Gould, were recently auctioned off at the American Horse Exchange, New York, for what is termed the record-breaking figures of \$8,650, or an average of about \$509.

* * *

A new law in Illinois gives blacksmiths a lien on the horses and mules they shoe until the shoeing bill is paid.

* * *

While it is good taste to have a team of the same color and markings, it is good judgment and common sense to have a team of similar action, equal strength, and power of endurance.



SUMMER SHADE AND GROWING KINE.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A Pure Food Show will be held in Winnipeg from July 1st to 15th.

* * *

Dr. S. W. McInnis has been sworn in as Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner of Manitoba.

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The Attorney-General of Alberta, returning from a visit to the British Isles, says that emigration from there to Canada has only made a bare beginning.

* * *

The first train to cross the continent left Montreal twenty-one years ago on June 28th. It took five days and a half to reach Vancouver.

* * *

"Hod" Stuart, the well known hockey player, coverpoint of the Wanderers of Montreal, broke his neck while diving in shallow water and died instantly.

* * *

The synod of Icelandic Lutherans in Manitoba are discussing the advisability of erecting a home for the orphan children of their people.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A despatch from Shanghai says that all opium dens in that city have been closed without disturbance as decreed by the Government.

* * *

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland formally received the delegates to the Peace Conference at the royal palace in the capital.

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Unceasing rainfall and scarcity of fuel are causing severe and widespread distress in the west of Ireland. The Secretary has introduced a bill to reinstate evicted tenants.

* * *

Lord Roberts, speaking in the House of Lords in regard to Haldane's Army Scheme, referred to the practically defenceless condition of Canada's wide frontier.

* * *

The rioting of the wine growers in southern France appears to be on the wane. Troops are still stationed in large numbers in the disaffected districts. The trial of the rioters who were arrested has begun.

* * *

Premier Campbell-Bannerman in the House moved the following resolution to curtail the power of the Lords and it was carried by a vote of 432 to 147: "That in order to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the House of Commons shall prevail."

* * *

The King's birthday honors have been announced: Baronetcy, Colonel Ivor Herbert, former major-general of Canada; knighthood, Nathaniel Dunlop, chairman of the Allan line; Order of St. Michael and St. George, grand cross, Sir William MacGregor, governor of Newfoundland; knight commander, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick; companions, James Stewart Pitts, Newfoundland; Capt. R. H. Anstruther, R.N.; Alfred Duclos Decelles; Martin Joseph Griffin; knights bachelor, William Mortimer Clark, F.C.S.; Langelier Robert Gillespie Reid (recognition for services to Newfoundland); Royal Victorian Order knights commanders, Earl Dundonald, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy.

Ontario's County System of Road Improvement.

The estimated outlay on country roads in the Province of Ontario during the ten years 1896 to 1905, represents a value of \$21,000,000, consisting of a cash expenditure of \$10,432,902, and 10,510,900 days of statute labor. (The average exceeds a value of \$2,000,000 a year.) This does not include the expenditure on streets of cities, nor a considerable expenditure by counties not operating under the Highway Act. What value has been received for the outlay? The eleventh (or 1907) annual report on Highway Improvement in Ontario, by A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, better known as Provincial Good Roads Commissioner, discusses the various ways in which this money is being expended, and withal comprises the most pointed and practical compendium of road-improvement information that has yet come to hand from Mr. Campbell's pen. We have read it carefully through, and advise everyone interested in road-improvement to write to the Department of Public Works, Toronto, and procure a copy.

The report, which is illustrated, as usual, with engravings showing improved roads in several counties, quotes and explains the Highway Improvement Act, as revised at the 1907 session of the provincial legislature. Under this Act, any county council may pass a by-law designating and assuming certain roads to be improved as a county system. The

by-law, and any special grants made under it, must be approved by the provincial Government, and the county council must maintain the county roads for at least three years after their construction. Subsequently, they may, with the approval of two-thirds of the minor municipalities in the county, expressed by by-law, revert to the local municipalities in which they are situate, to be thereafter maintained as township roads. Subject to compliance with the above and other conditions prescribed in the Act, the provincial Government agrees to pay one-third of the amount so expended by each county in each particular year on the construction of said system of roads. To aid in the improvement of highways under this Act, the sum of \$1,000,000 is set aside, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

Several counties have already taken steps to avail themselves of the Government grant of one-third the cost of construction. During the year 1906 substantial progress was made on the county-road systems of Wentworth, Wellington, Simcoe, Lanark, Hastings and Lincoln, and three other counties passed by-laws under the Act during the year. The first county to begin was Wentworth, which established its system under the Highway Improvement Act in 1902. This county has taken over a length of 140 miles, on which it has expended, to date, \$260,400.74, of which the Government has defrayed \$86,800.24. The total mileage taken over by the nine counties foots up to 1,964 miles, on which the expenditure, from 1903 to 1906, has been \$887,282.64, of which the Government has paid \$295,751.91. The work carried out by these counties has not been of an expensive order, the average cost being about \$800. per mile. The range is \$500 to \$1,500, the latter figure being for short stretches of an exceptional nature. The principal factors affecting the cost of construction are the kind of road material used, whether gravel or broken stone, and the length of haul. If gravel of good quality can be had, the expense of crushing is saved. A team of horses can travel about 24 miles per day, so that in the length of haul there is room for much variation. Details given of the work and expenditure of each county, make instructive reading.

The remaining pages are devoted to a comprehensive consideration of such practical questions as construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, as well as a municipal and executive administration, including a brief discussion of the now all-but-obsolete statute-labor system. The split-log drag comes in for special commendation as a means of keeping earth roads in good condition, and good drainage is insisted upon as strongly as ever. "Some roads can never be good roads until they are underdrained. Roads tiled without gravel, will be better than if they are gravelled without tile. This applies to practically all roads, except those on pure sand.

Portage has a Good Plowing Match.

The Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society held another of their annual plowing matches on June 27th on Malcolm Cummings' farm, a few miles west of the town of Portage la Prairie. Some of these events in the past have been pronounced eminently successful, but the affair last week was conceded to have eclipsed them all. The men's classes had large entries and some changes were made in the ratings from the positions held last year. In the 14-inch walking plow event, open to all comers, David Little was first with 85 points, beating William Rodgers with a score of 84 the decision over him last year, and regaining the position he took two years ago. J. A. Cuthbert, winner of the third year, got the same position this year with a score of 80½ points.

In the class for local men only the order was—John Brown 85, Chas. Thompson 75, Fred Smith 73, and W. G. Lytle 69.

For boys under eighteen Floyd Bradley was the winner and for boys under sixteen, Gordon McMaster won.

The work with gang plows was unusually well done. Geo. McVicar, winner of the class last year, was first with 86; Thos. Wishart, winner of third in the local class with gangs last year, was second with 77 and Roy McMaster was again third this year.

In the closed event with gangs, William Dow got first with 86, A. M. Brownridge second with 77, Thos. Carrol third with 75, and R. J. McMillan fourth with 70.

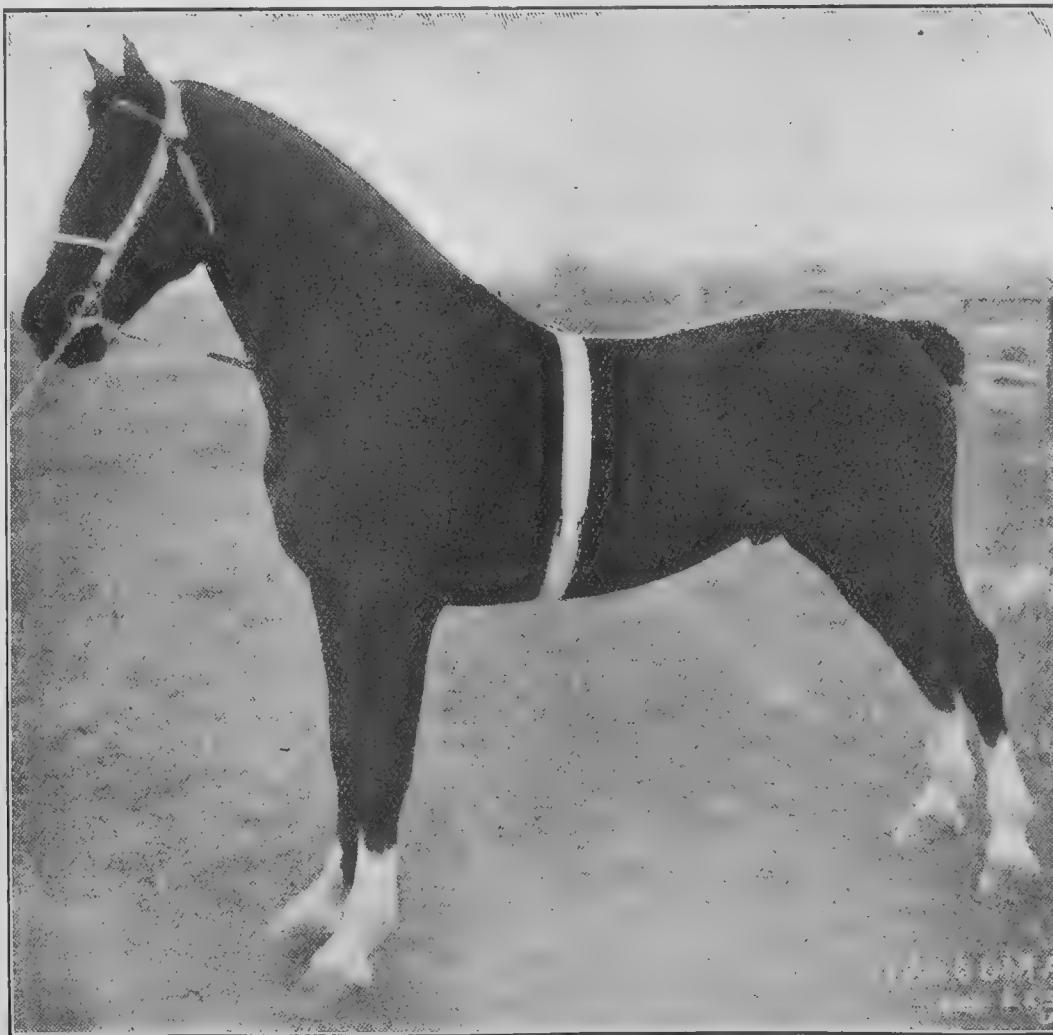
Russell McMaster won in the boys class with gangs. The judges in the gang classes: S. A. Bedford, Jas. Sutherland and P. Elder, Brandon; and for walking plows, W. J. Elder, Brandon, and Jas Yule, Selkirk.

Arrow River Plowing Match, July 9th.

The posters are out announcing the annual plowing match of the Arrow River Farmers' Institute to be held on the farm of John Tennant, Arrow River, July 9th. This Institute is among the most energetic, the district believes in good farming and the prizes at the plowing match are calculated to encourage thorough cultivation. J. R. Lynch, Arrow River, is the secretary and will accept all entries.

Plowing Match at Blyth.

The Blyth Farmers' Institute held their annual plowing match on June 26th on the farm of H. Roddick, where the first plowing in the Brandon district south of the Assiniboine River was done in 1879. The day was perfect for a match and the land worked in fine form. From the standpoint of work done and that of the spectators the match was a great success, but the number of competitors was rather disappointing, there being only fifteen plowmen on the field. Some allowance, however, has to be made for the late season, which keeps people at home to get their fallows worked.



HACKNEY STALLION, WOODMAN (IMP.), OWNED BY E. K. STRATHY, LACOMBE, ALTA.

The plowing match in the Blyth district has now been held for twelve years and the directors of the Institute are anxious that there should be more competition from outside points, that the match in fact, should be a provincial affair. The prizes offered are liberal, \$350 value, besides trophies and medals. The Brandon townspeople take the keenest of interest in the event and visit it in crowds, besides donating generous prizes.

The following is the list of awards: Men's 14 inch walking plow class, Jas. Sutherland, Beresford, 91 points, first; Bain Elder, Blyth, 90 points, second; Andrew Elder, Blyth, 85 points, third; Wm. Marshal, Blyth, 75 points, fourth.

Young men's class 14 inch walking plow: Wm. Guild, Kemnay, 92 points, first; Archie Elder, Blyth, 83 points, second; Donald Bain, Blyth, 77 points, third.

Gang plows 12 inch, three or four horses, W. E. Lawson, Hayfield, 72 points, first; Frank Elder, Blyth, 70 points, second; J. T. Elder, Rounthwaite, 67 points, third. Best kept and harnessed team, Bain Elder, Blyth, first; Thos. Dunbar, Chater, second.

Best crown and finish with walking plow, silver medal, Wm. Guild, Kemnay. Best crown and finish with gang plow, medal, H. N. Johnston, Chater. Best plowed land on the field, silver cup, value \$35, presented by F. O. Fowler, Wm. Guild, Kemnay. There were no boys contesting.

New Waldron Cattle Sold.

A big deal in ranch stock was put through in Calgary recently, when Mr. H. A. Mullins, live stock commission merchant of Winnipeg, sold to Calgary capitalists the cattle of the New Waldron Ranch Co., near Livingston, Alta. There were some 10,000 head in the transaction and the money consideration amounted to over one quarter of a million dollars. Delivery is to be made in September. This is the second big deal of the kind Mr. Mullins has put through, the Cochrane herd and land some time ago being his first venture. These two deals wind up two of the largest and oldest established ranches in Western Canada.

Things to Remember.

Calgary Exhibition July 9, 10, 11 and 12
Portage la Prairie Exhibition... July 9, 10, and 11
Canadian Irrigation Convention,
Calgary..... July 17
Arrow River Plowing Match..... July 9
Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Cal-
gary July 24
Winnipeg Exhibition..... July 13 to 20
Brandon Fair..... July 22 to 26
Regina Exhibition July 30, August 2
Killarney July 30, August 2
Sale of Shorthorn Cattle, Walter
James & Sons, Rosser, Man..... August
Provincial Exhibition, New West-
minster, B.C..... October 1 to 5

MANITOBA FAIRS.

Minnedosa July 9, 10 and 11
St. Pierre July 10
Cypress River..... July 11
Virden..... July 11 and 12
Souris July 29 and 30
Hartney July 30 and 31
Oak Lake..... August 1
Swan Lake..... August 1
Dauphin Aug. 6
Gladstone..... August 6
Strathclair August 6
Melita August 6
Oak River August 7
Deloraine August 7
Boissevain Aug. 8
Shoal Lake..... August 8
Swan River August 8
Manitou August 8 and 9
Hamiota August 9
Holland August 9

ALBERTA FAIRS.

Calgary July 9-10-11-12
Okotoks July 16 and 17
High River July 18 and 19
Red Deer July 22 and 23
Strathcona July 24
Fort Saskatchewan..... July 26
Macleod July 31, Aug. 1-2
Lethbridge..... Aug. 6, 7 and 8
Leduc Aug. 8 and 9

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

Battleford..... July 24, 25 and 26
Hanley July 30
Yorkton July 9 and 10
Saltcoats July 23
Churchbridge July 25
Dubuc July 26
Strassburg July 30
Prince Albert..... August 1 and 2
Saskatoon..... August 6, 7 and 8
Rosthern August 8 and 9

Indian Head August 13 and 14
Ft. Qu'Appelle..... July 31
Santaluta August 2
Moosomin August 6 and 7
Grenfell August 8
Wapella August 9
Fairmede August 13
Broadview August 14
Wolseley..... August 15
Abernethy August 2
Carlyle August 6
Arcola August 8
Gainsboro August 9
Regina July 30, 31 and August 1 and 2

New Secretary Canadian A-A. Association.

The resignation of Mr. Geo. E. Grey as secretary of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association has been tendered and accepted. The present secretary is Mr. F. J. Collyer of Welwyn, Sask., but all correspondence regarding registration and pedigrees should be addressed to The Accountant National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR:

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE I find a very instructive and interesting paper and look forward to it every week.

Regina.

K. M. STONE.

MARKETS

It is now the time of the year for the papers to contain glowing reports of the crop prospects. It appears that people must wax optimistic and boost the country when skies are blue and crops are growing. These reports reflect the opinions of the great mass of people. The growing crops look their best now and promises are bright. These continue for weeks and with every day of favorable weather the temperamental mercury seems to rise, until as the time of materialization draws nearer the indicator becomes very nervous, so that reports of the least significance considerably affect market prices. June was a month of favorable growing weather so that prices tended to sag, but on the 27th a Mr. H. V. Jones of Chicago, who makes a hobby of crop estimates, came forward with a statement that Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas would not produce more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat as against his estimate on May 1st of 60,000,000 for Kansas alone. The estimate at once started buying in face of the fact that all European markets except Antwerp were quoting lower. Mr. Jones' estimate came at an opportune time, however, for the market was ready for news. Scattered reports had been circulated that the green bug had reached Minnesota and South Dakota and the culmination of adverse reports brought out a lot of money for speculation that had been holding back. The result was felt in all the American markets, Winnipeg being carried 4½ above the close on the 26th and finally closing at 2½ over Wednesday's. In Chicago September reached \$1.00, and at Minneapolis July sold up to \$1.03.

The tone of the market is still strong. The season on the European and American continents is about a month late, and everyone seems to expect a short yield. Reports we are receiving from our correspondents in the country indicate that the crop is spotted. Some places report the best of prospects, while others declare that the growth is backward and the crop thin. The latter, however, seems to be in the majority. Farmers should be careful not to exaggerate prospects in discussing the matter with the correspondents of the daily press. The casual visitor to the country will do enough of that to hammer the market prices down below actual values.

Thompson, Sons & Co. reported last week end as follows:

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been steady and firm. A large quantity has been worked for export but the jump in prices will put a stop to further export business for a day or two at least. The crop situation of the Canadian West is engaging much attention. The newspapers are filled with glowing reports of the crop prospects, it being the time of year for that sort of thing, no matter whether the prospect is for a ten bushel or a thirty bushel crop. Private reports to the grain trade are for the most part the reverse of the public reports, and market prices go to confirm the latter. Time will tell which is nearest correct."

Prices are 1 Hard 92c, 1 Nor. 91c, 2 Nor. 88c, 3 Nor. 84½c, for spot or en route stuff and futures June 90½c, July 91½c, August 93½c, September 94c, October 94½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS AND MILLFEEDS.

Oats	40½	41
Barley		54
Flax		1 33
Bran	17 00	
Shorts	18 00	@ 19 00
Barley and oats	24 00	
Barley	22 00	
Oats	27	
Hay, per ton (cars on track W'peg)	14 00	@ 17 00
Loose loads	16 00	@ 17 00
Potatoes, in cars or small lots, less freight, track, Winnipeg	70	@ 80

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES).

CREAMERY BUTTER

Fancy, fresh made bricks	22	@	23
Dairy, boxes, 56 lbs.	20		
Boxes, 28 and 14 lbs.	20½		
Extra fancy	20		
Prints, fancy, in small lots	20	@	21
Dairy, in tubs	17	@	19
Manitoba new cheese at Winnipeg	12	@	12½

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg	17½	@	18
POULTRY (Cold storage stock)—			
Spring chickens	17	@	18
Spring ducks	16		
Fowl	13		
Young turkeys	19		
Geese	15		

HIDES (Delivered at Winnipeg) —

Cured in good condition	5½	@	6½
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LIVE STOCK.

The supplies of cattle and hogs coming into Winnipeg are not large and prices are high and strong. Cattle prices do not appear to admit of export trade and butchers appear to need all they can get to supply the local demand. Last week the bunch of steers fed by Mr. Cook of Newdale, whose methods were described in our May 15th number, were marketed, as also were an exceptionally fine lot of three cars fed by Mr. Clark of Nesbitt. These lots sold for 6 cts. per pound live weight. Hogs are also up and if the prices ruling now do not encourage production it will be because farmers lack confidence in the industry.

The quotations are

Extra choice steers	6 00
Good butchers steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	5 75 @ 5 94
Choice steers, 1,100 and over	5 00 @ 5 50
Common cows	3 75 @ 4 00
Heifers, 1,050 and over	4 65 @ 4 25
Bulls	2 75 @ 3 50
Sheep	6 75
Lambs	8 00 @ 8 50
Hogs, 125 to 250 lbs.	7 50 per cwt.
250 to 325 lbs.	7 12½ per cwt.
Rough hogs	6 50 per cwt.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Beefes \$4.60 to \$7.00; prime steers, \$5.70 to \$7.00; stockers and heifers \$2.90 to \$3.25.
Hogs—Mixed \$5.80 to \$6.07½; good to choice heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.00.



A HUBER ORDINARY RETURN FLUE THRESHING ENGINE DRAWING A 10 FURROW LOWELL STEAM PLOW.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

DOMINION DAY, EAST AND WEST.

The growing recognition of Canada as a nation among nations is a source of pride to every Canadian from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "Daughter am I in my Mother's house, but Mistress in my own" is Kipling's way of expressing the feeling of the Dominion as a whole. But Canada has not yet grown up sufficiently into nationhood to make her debut in the society of the powers. And if her growth should be tardy and the development of her full stature slow, the dwarfing influence will be found to be not indifference and discouragement from abroad, but friction at home. No house can stand two mistresses, and a would-be nation divided internally by diversity of opinion and lack of sympathy among the parts will never attain the desired goal.

There is a tendency—one that should be discouraged by every thoughtful citizen—to separate East from West in this country; the very use of capitals in spelling those words attests it. The East is given to gibing at the West for its rawness and crudeness, forgetting the days when the same conditions existed there; and the West makes mock of Eastern slowness and slavery to convention. This interchange of unflattering criticism is only a matter of words, but even if it goes no deeper than that, it were better dropped altogether, for its tendency is towards division instead of harmony.

The fact remains that East and West are one—Canada extending her borders into large and fruitful territory—no more two than the little boy grown to six feet of manhood. In the East settlement preceded the railroads, in the West the railroads built by Eastern men and coming from the older provinces preceded the opening up of the prairie country. Good laws strictly enforced carried from the East to the West made the Canadian plains the Mecca of those who wished to find freedom without lawlessness and violence. The Westerner from whatever land he came, can not do better than read carefully the history of the Eastern provinces, tracing the story of the pioneer in his struggle against Indians and wild beasts, his labor in clearing the forest. Later come the efforts to repel foreign invasion and to relieve political oppression at home, and later still the beginning of commercial life, the establishment of manufactures and the creation of transportation facilities. All these were won and when the time came, the West received as a gift the benefits of victory.

But the obligation is not confined to one side. The prairies have given land to young men who could not get it at home; they have lured back into Canada hundreds who had gone south across the border to earn a living, and Western push and industry is placing Canada to the fore among the great wheat markets of the world.

So because of this interdependence which is essential to national salvation, the first day of July should be celebrated as sincerely and as heartily by the five provinces who had no part in the original ceremony as by the four who had. Nine provinces, yet one Dominion—one in hope, courage and ambition, and one in ultimate success and prosperity.

THE COMMUNITY IS MEASURED BY THE FAIR IT HOLDS.

Someone has said that expositions are the timekeepers of progress. The great international exhibitions mark universal advancement; less gigantic affairs point the hand to the achievements of a nation or a state; and the little country fairs are called upon to do the same for the smallest communities. But timekeepers do not always register time correctly, and when the main-

spring or the balance wheel or the parts of minor importance in a community get out of order the result is as disastrous to the fair as when any one of the similar portions in a watch refuses to do its duty in that state for which it was made. The annual fair in any district ought to give a visitor from outside a pretty clear idea as to the progress that community has made. It should be the annual report, written not in words, but in stock and dairy products and manufactures and everything else that represents the industry of the people.

If there is no industry and no advancement the fair cannot be expected to display them; it cannot chronicle a prosperity that does not exist. But often these are present in a district, yet not visible at the annual exhibition and not to be guessed by the visitor from anything that comes before his vision. The hands of this timekeeper are all but right, but the works are badly out of order. The individuals are not working together. Each may be industrious and ambitious, but there is no unity of purpose to make the fair a success. Some complain that the prize lists are too short and the prizes too small to make it worth while exhibiting, forgetting that the converse to a big prize list is an abundance of exhibits and a large attendance. The man of public spirit and common sense will place the money value of the prizes low on the list of advantages the country fair has to offer. He will put all the energy he can into making it successful because it is the register of the condition of his home district.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON EDUCATION.

"If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of the country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or character of the farming population. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm."

Thus spoke President Theodore Roosevelt to the fifteen or twenty thousand people assembled to hear him, May 31st, on the campus of the Michigan Agricultural College, and a thrill of approval echoed the unanimous amen. Mr. Roosevelt took as his subject, "The Man Who Works With His Hands," and it will richly repay every person into whose hands this paper falls to read and ponder every word of the report found elsewhere in this issue. He speaks not as one on a pedestal talking at the people, but as one of the people discussing problems of mutual interest.

We shall not attempt a resume of his speech. It needs none: whoever reads will surely understand. A few words of comment and endorsement, however, will not be out of place. First, then, it is a speech fraught with vast significance to the farmer and artisan of the nation. It shows that the chief magistrate of the American Republic realizes clearly that the school systems in the various states are not fully adapted to the needs of the age. The public schools of to-day are for the many, not the few, and courses of study designed merely to produce scholars and cultured gentlemen are manifestly ill-adapted to train farmers, artisans, civil engineers and others who have necessarily to grapple with the stern problems of practical affairs. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the schools have inclined the boys

away from the bench and the forge, and, worst of all, away from the stable and the plow. There is a great lack in the educational systems of the United States and Canada, a lack which must be recognized and met. As the President wisely pointed out, the American and Canadian worker need have little fear of competition by pauper labor; the real test is with those nations, such as Germany, which make a strong point of industrial efficiency. The fact that in the United States many of the skilled mechanics are of foreign birth, while in large areas of the country agriculture has been declining, points unmistakably to the need for a public school system which will relate the child to his environment and develop his intellect, while instructing him, meanwhile, along lines that will enhance his efficiency as a worker, and not develop in him an unwillingness to labor with his hands. We must, as he further pointed out, get over the mischievous idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it salary is better than to earn \$25 and call it wages. We have not yet begun to appreciate the real dignity of labor. There is a deal of patronage bestowed upon it, but comparatively little willingness in so-called higher society, to acknowledge the working man as a social equal. All this must be changed. We must seek to eliminate so far as possible, work which calls only for unskilled muscular exertion. We must bring about conditions under which there is increasing play for the brain to aid the hand. We must increase the scope for intellect in the farmer and artisan. We must elevate the plane and improve the industrial, economic and social position of the average citizen,

The social condition of the rural community must be raised. The boys leaves the farm very often to seek congenial social conditions in the city—more life, closer contact with the world of action. We must bring these city advantages to the country. The trolley, the telephone, rural-mail delivery, the magazine, the literary society, the library, the opera, the local assembly hall, the school, the church—all these and other agencies must be used to make farm life more attractive, for simply raising the average returns per acre of wheat and corn and pork will never of itself make children contented with farm life. The most important thing is to make rural life attractive.

Having done this, we must train the children to appreciate the other advantages that inhere especially in country life—the love of nature, health, freedom, independence, fresh air, and natural landscape beauty—and here, again, we must look to the school for help. We need more agricultural and technical colleges, and must insist that they make their courses increasingly practical; but, more important than this, we must devise some means of training the pupils in the public schools along lines that will be helpful in making them more efficient workers in the industrial and agricultural army. We need a few universities and a certain number of scholars, but we need everywhere men; we need men before scholars. Also, we need to train our daughters in domestic science, seeing that for the great majority of women the one indispensable industry is the industry of the home. We need good homemakers—the very best. In short, America requires to-day a long step forward in the direction marked out by the establishment of the American Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering. We must have a system of education rationally adapted to the needs of the daily life of the masses. We must improve the position of the rank and file.

We must train people to live well, it is true. We must not get the idea that the growing of corn or the erection of buildings is the be-all and end-all of the worker's education. He should be educated as broadly as possible; but to undertake to teach a child how to live, without also training him in such a way as to help him to earn a good living, so that he may obtain the privileges we have taught him to prize, is irrational and absurd. It is putting the cart before the horse. Rather it's leaving the horse off the cart altogether.

WHAT FRUIT IS OUR LIFE PRODUCING?

When He came to it, He found nothing but leaves.—St. Mark xi.: 13. Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?—St. Luke xiii.: 7

"Nothing but leaves! The Spirit grieves

Over a wasted life;
Sins committed whilst conscience slept,
Promises made but never kept,
Hatred, battle, and strife—Nothing but leaves!

"Nothing but leaves! No garnered sheaves

Of life's fair, ripened grain;
Words, idle words for earnest deeds;
We sow our seeds—low! tares and weeds
We reap with toil and pain—Nothing but leaves!

"Nothing but leaves! Memory weaves
No veil to screen the past:

As we trace our weary way,
Counting each lost and mis-spent day,
Sadly we find at last—Nothing but leaves!

"And shall we meet the Master so,
Bearing our withered leaves?

The Saviour looks for perfect fruit—
We stand before Him humble, mute,
Waiting the word He breathes—
'Nothing but leaves.'"

One of our Lord's miracles of destruction was the withering of the fig tree which gave a promise of fruit, and yet produced nothing but leaves. This stands forever as one of His many warnings that sins of omission are at least as great as sins of commission; that it will not satisfy Him to have servants who are not actively bad, and he expects them to be actively good. When for many years a fig tree produces no fruit—nothing but a fair show of leaves—the order is given (a terrible order), "Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?"

We cannot expect to escape observation; each life is closely and constantly examined. What will be the Master's verdict in our case? is a solemn question for each of us. It is

THE QUIET HOUR

not enough to be constantly busy. It is possible to rise early, and late take rest, and work all day long, and yet live only to heap up treasures for ourselves. If we are busy about our Master's business, then all will be right. We should hold ourselves always at His disposal, saying—as David's servants said to him—"Behold, Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint."

Our Lord's first recorded words are the declaration that he must be about His Father's business, and in the worship of Nazareth or on the altar of Calvary, He never wavered in the pursuit of that high ambition; until the great climax came, and He was able to say, confidently, "It is finished."

First, then, we must be "ready" to do what our Master shall appoint, not choosing our own work, but following always the guiding pillar of God's providence. If we are ready and willing to do not our own will, but His, praying to be led where He wishes us to go, there is little fear of our making serious mistakes. Our Lord gives us an example of this readiness to accept interruptions as part of the day's plan. When on his way to raise the dead child He stops willingly to cheer and help a poor woman; when escorted by an excited crowd of admirers He does not fail to hear and help a blind beggar; when resting by Jacob's well He is not too tired to instruct an ignorant and sinful woman. And so it always was with Him—He was never too busy or engrossed with anything that interested Him to be kind and obliging to anyone.

It is well to remember that we are really "servants," and, therefore our time is not our own; we are bound to do cheerily and without unnecessary delay whatsoever our Lord the King shall appoint. If the business He gives us to do seems trivial to us, what does that matter; our part is simply to obey orders and not ask questions. As Miss Haver-gal says: "If He appoints me to work

there, shall I lament that I am not to work here? If He appoints me to work indoors to-day, am I to be annoyed because I am not to work out of doors? If I meant to write His messages this morning, shall I grumble because He sends interrupting visitors, rich or poor, to whom I am to speak, or 'show kindness' for His sake, or at least obey His command, 'Be courteous!' If all my members are really at His disposal, why should I be put out if to-day's appointment is some simple work for my hands, or errands for my feet, instead of some seemingly more important doing of my head or tongue?"

If our lives are to be fruitful—pleasing to Christ and helpful to our fellows—they must first of all be obedient. A soldier must always be ready to go or stay in simple obedience to orders.

"Thy servants militant below have each,
O Lord, their post,

As Thou appoint'st, who best dost know the soldiers of Thine host.
Some in the van Thou call'st to do,
and the day's heat to share;
And in the rearward not a few Thou only bidd'st to bear.

"A brighter crown, perchance, is theirs to the mid-battle sent;
But he Thy glory also shares who waits beside the tent;
More bravely done (in human eyes), the foremost post to take;
My Savior will not those despise that suffer for His sake."

This is such a valuable talent that it seems dreadful to think that anyone can speak lightly of "killing time," as though the supply were inexhaustible. But it is possible to waste time without knowing it—to lay it out to no good purpose, and leave the world no better from our living in it.

Let us never be like Martha—too busy to sit at the Master's feet, hearing and speaking to Him. Whatever else we have to leave unread—even though it may be the FARMER'S ADVOCATE—at least let us find time to study the Bible diligently. If the Master has put

some of His little ones in our care—in the home or the S. S.—let us find time to tell them about Him, and let us take time to prepare the S. S. lesson carefully. As someone has said: "Is the work of training young, eager souls of less consequence than the trimming of a hat which 'must be done for Sunday,' and which took up all Saturday evening?"

"From the palace to the city on the business of thy King

Thou wert sent at early morning to return at evening.

Dreamer, waken!—loiterer, hasten!—what thy task is,

understand!

Thou art here to purchase substance, and the price is in thy hand.

Has the tumult of the market all thy sense and reason drowned?

Do its glistening wares attract thee? or its shouts and cries confound?

Oh! beware lest thy Lord's business be neglected while thy gaze

Is on every show and pageant which the giddy square displays!"

HOPE.

THE STEPMOTHER.

They say I cannot love you as my own,
Dear little sleepy head upon my breast;

The only mother-joy that I have known

Is but a borrowed joy at best.

They say I do not know the mother-thrill

As your dear baby eyes look into mine,

I cannot be your mother if I will;
Real mother-love is deeper, more divine.

And when, you say, "I love you, mamma, dear,

The "mamma, dear" to you is but a name,

And tho' you have no other mother here,

I never can be just the same.

But little one, your kiss, your soft, warm face

Gives me assurance, and I love you so!

We hold each other in a close embrace
And wonder—O! we wonder how they know.

—Lillian C. Timberlake, in *Good-House-keeping*.



CANOEING ON THE MOOSE JAW CREEK, SASK.

A Pair of Silk Socks

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate"
By Miss G. E. BULL

When the shadows cast by the long line of poplars at the far end of the garden reached her feet, Miss Lavinia knew that the time had come to seek the house. Every summer evening they served her as gentle admonishers and cheerfully for nearly forty seasons she had responded to their voiceless warning. Every warm after-tea-hour since her girlhood's days Miss Lavinia has been accustomed to carry her needlework to the same old familiar rustic seat, had lingered there with busy fingers and contented heart, her eyes fixed upon the sunny side of the ancient grey wall where the bees rioted amongst the apricots. To Miss Lavinia's mind that wall was always clothed either with luxuriant blossom or with velvety, golden fruit. "If you are not expecting you are remembering," she used to say with quaint philosophy, "so you can be happy all the while," and this pretty reasoning carried her smiling through the autumn of life.

This particular July evening Miss Lavinia was reluctant to move. Never had her heart been more gladly receptive to the summer symphony of scent and sound. She childishly drew in her feet more closely under her lilac gown lest the shadows should caress them too soon. She clicked her knitting needles briskly and turned her head persistently a little to one side. Thus her eyes would not fall upon the lengthening shadows.

"Dear! Dear!" she said to herself, "and I am sure the dew is falling. I know I'll have the rheumatiz." She caught herself up quickly on the last word—"I was forgetting 'Tilda does not like such vulgar expressions," she murmured self-reproachfully. "I could wish that she had not gone out. It must be so much pleasanter here. Not that 'Tilda would ever think of that. A keen appreciation of her younger sister's virtues bulked largely in the old maid's mind.

"But if she had stayed at home I could not have gone on with this; for it must be a secret—of course it must be a secret: it would be hardly seemly otherwise." With a subtle, half-tremulous smile she stroked the fine silk sock, half finished on her lap. Thoughts of her sister made her eyes turn towards the white wicket gate through which Miss Matilda, fortified with a mighty prayer book and an unnecessary umbrella, had passed an hour since on piety intent. Miss Lavinia started so that her ball of silk rolled upon the soft green turf when she saw a man leaning over the gate leisurely smoking a cigar, watching her not impertinently but with a strange intentness. He lifted his hat when he caught her eyes fixed upon him and let himself into the garden. He was a man of about fifty-five with a soldierly carriage, a wide smile and a very bronzed complexion.

"Forgive me," he said in a deep pleasant voice. "It all looked so peaceful I was almost afraid to disturb you." But he crossed the lawn with a swinging step as though he were quite at home in Miss Lavinia's little paradise. Miss Lavinia, on the contrary, was palpably agitated. She slid her knitting behind her back and stretched out a shaking hand with rather an uncertain smile. Suppose the Colonel should see those socks; more dreadful still suppose the Colonel should demonstrate curiosity as to their ultimate destination? Miss Lavinia blushed at the mere notion. When she blushed you forgot that her eyes were faded and her face covered with little wrinkles; she looked so comely and almost young.

The Colonel was saying to himself, "The absurd little woman! Now what the blazes is she hiding away from me like that? I must get to the bottom of this by and bye." So he ordained from the beginning that Lavinia should have a bad quarter of an hour.

"Good day, Colonel Dering," said she, "I am afraid my sister is out. She has gone to evensong.

"Indeed," said the Colonel politely with a wise smile. He had seen sister 'Tilda's gaunt figure plodding past his house but he did not consider it necessary to say so. Colonel Dering had fought through the Crimea and had learned that there are citadels that *can* and citadels that *can not* be taken by storm. He quietly sat down by Miss Lavinia's side on the rustic bench. She was a quaint little figure in her lilac gingham gown, a white cashmere shawl falling in ample folds about her lean shoulders, a mushroom-shaped hat of fine black straw trimmed with wonderful red feathers upon her head and a green umbrella unfurled by her side.

"You have a brave show of flowers, madam," said the Colonel. He had made that self-same remark more than once in the week; but it was necessary to set his listener at her ease. Her embarrassment was waning.

"Yes," she cooed in her soft voice. "Sweet williams, mignonette, lavender, hollyhocks—they have done well this year."

The Colonel nodded seriously.

"And you have pinks. I am glad you find a place for the old-fashioned pink. It was my mother's favorite flower. They used to grow all round the garden borders when I was a boy."

"Yes, yes, I know. White, pink, white, pink."

"No," said the Colonel gravely smiling. "Ours were white, white, pink, pink. Do you understand? 'I think that would be quite as pretty,' she said.

And without a ghost of a smile the Colonel gravely acquiesced.

Miss Lavinia was sitting forward on her seat, forgetful in her nervous agitation that she was revealing that which it was her earnest desire to hide. A long black silk sock, the completed fellow of that on which Miss Lavinia had been working, slipped through the back of the bench to the ground. Immediately the Colonel's eagle eye

lighted upon it. Somehow it failed to please him.

"Sister 'Tilda is out," Miss Lavinia was repeating again.

It never occurred to this sweet old lady that the Colonel should care about her companionship, for 'Tilda had passed the London Matriculation and had several times spoken in public on woman's suffrage; while she had never done anything but stay at home. The Colonel himself began to think that his was a forlorn hope.

"And you have no meetings of any kind to-night, no—no—mess dinner?"

Miss Lavinia's notions were delightfully vague.

"No," answered the Colonel savagely chewing the ends of his moustache.

"Absolutely no engagement and so I am able to come here and be warmly welcomed—and feel at home—and all the rest of it."

Miss Lavinia looked at him with her mild eyes flooded with pained surprise. She had never understood sarcasm, but

had discovered it too and was worrying it with unholy glee. Swiftly the Colonel fell upon the enemy, raised the sock to view with one hand while he shook the miscreant with the other. Miss Lavinia did not shriek. She was overwhelmed with confusion. "Please do not trouble," she stammered. "I am sure there is no harm done." Though this was the very last thing she was sure about.

The Colonel re-seated himself, sock "There is no harm done," he repeated after a pregnant silence. "You were knitting when I came. Won't you resume your work?"

Miss Lavinia fumbled for her needles. "You are very kind," she answered with a gulp, "but I must be going in now." Then there was a long silence. Neither moved. Miss Lavinia was suffering acutely. She dared not ask herself what the Colonel must be thinking of her.

"Would you mind telling me for whom those are intended?" he asked.



NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AND COUNTRY ROAD JUST WEST OF EDMONTON, ALTA.

she did understand that something was wrong. Her sympathetic heart began to ache. All she said was, "Oh! I am so sorry!"

Then the Colonel sat up very straight and felt that he had been a brute. "I am not at all sure that there is anything to feel sorry about," he remarked brusquely. They were further than ever from understanding each other and the Colonel for once in his life was in favor of a retreat. He dug two or three holes in the grass with his malacca cane, then rose to his feet. His eyes were caught again by the neglected sock. An over-playful kitten

There was another brief silence. Then Miss Lavinia caught at a straw.

"For my brother-in-law," she answered desperately and would have risen from her seat but a great brown hand was holding her back.

"Excuse me," said the Colonel cheerfully "but you must not go yet, you interest me hugely. I thought Miss Matilda was your only sister. Am I mistaken?"

Miss Lavinia shook her head sorrowfully and the Colonel puckered his heavy brows.

"For your intended brother-in-law then?"

"Yes. You must be very fond of the fellow, for they are fine socks." He drew the finished product meditatively through his fingers. He was thinking hard. A ray of light broke upon him suddenly. Miss Lavinia's guilty confusion was evident, but she dare not beat a retreat.

"So Miss Matilda is to be married, eh! well, I don't think I envy the husband."

The strategy was successful. Miss Lavinia's face fell. There was a pitiable quivering about the corners of her mouth.

"O dear! dear!" she mumbled miserably, "I thought you cared for sister 'Tilda. Then the poor little lady blushed desperately at her own words. "I never liked Matilda and Matilda never liked me," said the Colonel distinctly. Then he left time for his words to take effect. "But I like the socks amazingly," he went on presently, and at length Miss Lavinia began slowly to understand. The Colonel stayed quite half-an-hour longer in spite of the dews and when he went home he wore a posy of pinks in his button-hole.



EBINGTON, NORTH CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.

Scientific Housekeeping

Better and fuller knowledge of the subject will make more contented house wives and happier homes.

These are days of development in the Northwest. Everyone who has the land all that it ought to be, all that it will be, in the future history of the world. Many avenues for the advancement of the country are being opened up and worked diligently. It is only fair to say that in the hurry to get rich and become thoroughly modern the inhabitants are not neglecting altogether the things which elevate and refine. Characters are being built at the same time that bodies are being made vigorous and strong by the salubrious climate.

Still there is a tendency in the Western Provinces, as there is in the East, to give first thought and attention to business and the outside world to the neglect of the individual and the home! We hear now and again of the one disadvantage to the women on the Northwest farm or in the small village, the danger of monotony in their lives. They lament that the routine of daily life has not sufficient variety. If this be true there may be more than one reason for the difficulty; very likely there are several. I am especially interested in one possible one, which is the need of scientific knowledge being brought to bear on common household tasks, in other words systematic and general information in all branches of domestic science. When we think of this subject apart from what the term implies we find that to understand it we must be acquainted with chemistry, physics, physiology, biology and other sciences in order to grasp domestic science in its broadest sense.

This is the age of specialties. Every boy and girl should start life with a training which will enable him or her to do one thing as nearly perfect as possible. The young person who is not specially trained for some business, trade or profession will be seriously handicapped all his life. Until recent years the principal avenues open to women were teaching, sewing and keeping the small shop. Those were the genteel occupations in England. In early days on this continent, when



Miss Edith Charlton.
Domestic Science Specialist.

there were too many girls in the family, it was thought no disgrace for one or more to go to other families, where girls were fewer, to assist with the housework. In our day society is in a less fortunate condition, for very often the women who are considered incapable of doing anything else are the ones who undertake housework as a means of livelihood. With a steadily increasing population it is often absolutely necessary that girls as well as boys earn their own living. For that reason young women are just as anxious as young men to become experts in some particular line of work. It is a sign of progression in civilization that to-day there is not an avenue of work which is closed to woman if she has the physical strength to enter it. They show mental diversities and capacities as well as men. There are women born to be doctors and others for the business world, but far the greater majority have a bigger capacity for home making and home keeping than for anything else. That being true why should not those women be given as

broad and thorough training in that line of work as the woman who chooses to be a physician or a teacher? In fact, housework is pre-eminently woman's work and every girl should have some special training in it.

The result of not having special training in domestic duties is too often a neglected home. One cannot expect to be a proficient musician, stenographer, dressmaker or milliner without having spent a certain length of time in training. How then can a woman expect to be a proficient housekeeper or homemaker if she has had no training along those lines which the profession includes? For I place scientific housekeeping among the professions.

Very often we hear it said, "Anyone with common sense can keep house." True, common sense is a necessary qualification, but with it, minus any preliminary training, there are likely to be a good many unnecessary blunders, wasted time and needless expense.

Until recently a girl's education did not include manual training, unless she received it at home under the supervision of her mother. She, of course, ought to be the best teacher, though, she too, may be handicapped in her efforts because she has not had theoretical training herself. Theory in cooking and household economics should be included in the curriculum of every public and high school. It is with the hope that when giving thought to the educational affairs of the Western provinces domestic science may be considered along with other subjects that this article is written. If it is made a special subject, so much the better, but it can, with little extra expense or increased work on the part of the teachers, be taught in connection with other studies. For instance the laws of chemistry and physics can be easily applied to cooking, and the student will find the study of gases and the effect of temperatures on different substances more interesting if they are applied to everyday things. Carbon-dioxide doesn't mean much to the average school girl, but when it is shown to be the mysterious something which makes bread dough light and causes the baking powder biscuit to rise it is much more easily understood. Physiology, particularly that phase of it relating to digestion, may be meaningless to the high school student and she is not a bit enthusiastic over the digestive ferments, but when it is explained that certain fer-

ments act on certain foods, that some foods increase the flow of the gastric juice and some retard them, she at once finds the dry study has something to do with actual living. Then too, such commonplace things as heat for cooking and easily digested foods take a higher place in her estimation because they are so closely related to big things like physics and physiology.

But the woman on the farm, the woman whose school days are over, may say that she has no opportunity or time to study physics and other sciences, that she must plod along in her own way, doing the best she can, forgetting the drudgery of it as far as possible. She is the woman to whom I would say a word. It is this: there is never a time in your life when it is too late to acquire knowledge, or to change one's viewpoint. Perhaps you may not have time or inclination to go into technicalities, but there are still opportunities to broaden your mental horizon and get someone else's opinion and experience. The progressive farmer, even if it is years since he reached man's full estate, does not hesitate to learn all he can about a new method in soil treatment or stock breeding, and the farmer's wife should be just as eager to learn all she can about her work. The knowledge may come to her in a variety of ways. There are numerous books and periodicals with pages filled with ideas and methods, new to you perhaps, which will be helpful in your work. Even the scientific side of the subject is treated so simply by some writers that the busiest and most inexperienced woman can understand it. There are always and everywhere opportunities. The great need is for a quickened interest in, a renewed enthusiasm for the work. A plan successfully followed by women in some parts of the East is to form reading circles among the farmers' wives, obtain literature on domestic science from the Department of Agriculture or other educational centers and have occasional meetings to discuss the various subjects. The long distances between farms in the Western provinces may make it difficult to hold frequent meetings, but I learned last summer while travelling through Saskatchewan and Alberta that a drive of fifteen or twenty miles is a small matter to the prairie woman. Many of those who attended the demonstration in cooking given under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at the summer fairs drove farther than that.



ARCOLA'S PLEASURE RESORT. ONE OF THE MANY LAKES IN MOOSE MOUNTAINS.

GARDENS.

"A garden, a book, a very good friend."—Anon.

When a child, it was the usual thing for my relatives to shake their heads about me, and sadly fear that I was a most unpractical child. And if a habit of loving nature and all her wonderfully beautiful things be unpractical, I am afraid I shall never be better to my oldest old age. I contend though, that in reality, it is I, and not the others, who am intensely practical.

I fancy I must have inherited the tendency, for one of the most vivid memories of my mother is of her amongst the roses in the warmer south; and in the north, the scarlet runners over the west windows fronting the lake, and below the gold and purple pansies in their bed of rich moist earth.

Flowers! I could talk for hours to you about them, but I am conscientious as well, so let us turn to the vegetables first and get them over with. Not but what they are as interesting in their way as flowers.

My experience of gardens in the prairies is mainly confined to Alberta, and mid-Alberta at that, but the same vegetables can, I think, be grown to much the same extent in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. And as there are so many newcomers of late years who know comparatively little of the kinds and the easiest methods of culture, the old-timers will pardon me, if I seem to go too much into detail.

For land, you will need, if you can get it, a rather rich loam with some sand in it, especially if you intend to try corn. It should by preference be land broken and cropped the year before; but sod land well worked down will do. Old land ought to have rich dressings of manure applied the fall before.

Now, with the garden in a fine state of tilth it ought to be laid out in rows, not beds, everything from early radishes to cabbage and cauliflower. You will wonder at the difference in ease and time it makes, and besides if you have the rows from three to four feet apart, a horse and cultivator will lessen your labors to a very appreciable extent. The rows should be cultivated after every rain; it conserves the moisture, and lets warmth and air to the young roots, besides breaking the hard crust that will form on almost all soils. And indeed, a good cultivation is almost as good as a rain; here in the irrigated country we know and appreciate the fact. Besides, it kills the weeds and helps to make the ground uncomfortable for some sorts of pests. You will find also that for best results in the tenderer varieties at least, the land should slope, west or south. The tender things, beans, etc., should be at the top of the slope, for air is like water, it flows, and like water again, the cold air is heaviest and lies at the bottom of the incline, while the warm air stays at the top.

There is a saying that a garden is one man's work, and it is true if it is a large one. A small garden is only an aggravation in a large family. It seems to me I'd rather do without than not have enough. I know half a loaf is better than no bread, but I always feel righteous wrath when anyone suggests it to me, much as I used to repel with scorn the story of Queen Victoria who gave her children bread and milk for supper. I detested bread and milk; heartily pitied the little princes and princesses; and hotly resented the inference that I should do likewise. So, if you can't have a large garden, have enough of something in it, to go around more than once or twice, even if you have to leave something else out. As for the roots, such as carrots and turnips and beets or mangels, use the ones sown for the cattle. They are just as good, and save so much work in the garden proper. Parsnips and potatoes and even onions might be grown in the fields too.

That then disposes of a very burdensome but very necessary part of the garden. Now to come to what we shall grow. I knew a garden once in Alberta, the really best garden I ever saw there. It was the parson's garden and he delighted to work it himself. It was his hobby. It was not quite three-quarters of an acre. In it he grew potatoes, onions, carrots, beans,

peas, celery, corn, cauliflower, cabbage, parsnips, beets, turnips, lettuce and radish, sufficient for a family varying from six to eight, occasional visitors, a few tomatoes or cucumbers, keep them in the cold frames until after the middle of June, as there are often late frosts. Then transplant them into a well pre-



ROSES GROWN BY CHAS. H. WHITTIER, BRANDON, MAN.

and a good bit over for needy parishioners, during the summer and following winter. To be sure, he planted in beds and closer rows than I am advising, for he did all his work with the hoe. But the average farmer can easily spare more land than was possible with him.

Celery is a little slow and hard to start, but if you are fond of it and have a good rich soil it amply repays the effort of the time spent on the early hot-bed in March or April, since if it is carefully packed in earth or sand it lasts far into the winter. I have often thought it would repay someone to grow it for the big markets. In Calgary two years ago in February I priced a bunch not very big and not very good, for fifteen cents. Horseradish is something else it might pay to grow. Of

the Indian corns, I should plant the old Squaw corn. It has short ears, but ripens for seed in dry warm years. You need a warm sandy loam for it. Beans grow well and abundantly, but watch the June frosts. With the hardy stuff, peas, carrots, parsnips, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, radish, lettuce, you need not fear frost; but if the cut-worms invade your garden treat them to a dose of bran and Paris green, and also put collars of paper around your cabbage and celery when you transplant them.

If you should venture to raise

pared place on the south of a building or fence, protected from the east winds. The cucumbers will need good rich mellow soil, but the tomatoes you will find fruit best on rather light sandy ground. Otherwise they incline to run to vine and do not set fruit. You perhaps ripen a few on the vines, but at least you ought to have enough green ones to put away a few of the best to ripen in a dark place, and to put up all the Chili sauce you need, from three dozen vines. Spark's Earliand you will find the best. Late sorts won't do.

But these are only extras, and where there is only the wife and husband, it is impossible to get time for everything. For them it is better to have all the field roots necessary for fall and winter use, and in the garden a few onions, radish, and lettuce and peas,

the latter because they will flourish even when weed-bound if they get a good start.

As for small fruits, the time will come when every garden will have its strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants. Wild fruit is plentiful in some districts, in others it isn't. And besides, in the older settled parts they have a provoking habit of growing on someone else's land! Not to speak of the time and patience it takes, which if expended on home fruit would bring a four fold return, and a fairly sure one. Gooseberries are perfectly hardy and will grow even if grass bound. Currants do well, and with mulching, strawberries and raspberries grow also. Of course it takes time and a little outlay at first, but it takes not much if any more time than going after wild ones. The rows ought to be kept as clean as the garden.

Here is a hint to those who may not live in the irrigated country where it is regarded as a matter of course to water artificially, but who in the dry years look upon their gardens and pray for the rain which often does not come until too late. Have your garden slope away from a well. Then plow a furrow across the head of the garden, and a connecting furrow down each row. If the head land furrow is too far from the well plow a straight connecting furrow so that you can pump the water right into the ditch and have it run down to the vegetables. A little practice will soon teach you how to dam the water where you don't want it, and send it where you do. Of course, if the land is on a level with the well you will need to plow deeper, as you go farther from the well.

It is not such a far cry from vegetables to flowers as one might think. It is born in the most of us to insensibly gladden at the sight of beauty in any form, especially that of flowers. Even the grave and reverend senior immersed in business, though he may not acknowledge it, if you asked him, knows he prefers a row of hedge flowers or a clump of green trees to barren earth and unbroken sweep of prairie.

I have often mused over the outcry we make about keeping the children on the farm, and thought how foolishly mankind talks at times, vainly trying to stop a flow of undesirable results by trying to dry up the lake instead of the tiny fountain head that supplies it. It is the height of folly to make a child into a farmer when he would make a better doctor or lawyer. We do not make all alike, else what would become of us all. It takes a good share of brains and a peculiar knack and deep love of outdoor things to make a good farmer. But if I would not hinder a boy's going to something else he could do better, I should at least make it the



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most attractive place my time and money could plan and accomplish, so that the boy born to be a farmer should not miss his vocation in disgust at plain drudgery year in year out, with no feature of softness or beauty to relieve the strain, and so that the wanderer should have his memories to keep him true and straight in his hours of discouragement and despair.

And there is another phase to this question I have never seen discussed. There is a great deal of talk just now about the farmers not having a fair show amongst the scramblers in the market. And I believe in my heart it is nothing in the world but the fact that the farmer does not put on enough style. Clothes make a deal of difference in this old world of ours and with no one more quickly than the townsman, who is a vain creature and perhaps, but I am not sure, thinks more of these things than he ought. Of one thing I am sure, however, the farmer does not think enough about them. You will smile, perhaps laugh at this. But put it to yourself, and reason it out. Other things being equal, which business man is the most influential in the town—the man who has a neat and attractive home, store and person, or the one who is careless? Whom have you the more confidence in, to whom do you point with civic pride to chance visitors? Whose farm do you or anyone else like the best to see? You know the answer.

It all resolves itself into a question of clothes and ease of manner. You can't evade and not suffer so long as human nature is what it is. Take the average townsman and the average farmer; compare them impartially. You will find the latter has every advantage but two over the former. He knows more of life and nature; he is more thoughtful, more steadfast, more faithful; but yet because he lacks presence and ease, he loses the issue nine times out of ten. There is no occasion to lose your whole-hearted honesty, your clearness of sight and soul, but there is a necessity of having your working suit of blue that you wear to town cut in a late and becoming style and carefully brushed and trim. A little thing often turns a current. Knowing you look well, remembering your handsome farm behind, you walk clear-eyed and resolute into the business man's office and make him do what you want, not what he wants, forsooth. Who pays the piper in the end, you or he, that he should have always the gain and the superior air?

Ah, well, I've strayed far from flowers. Before I forget, let me say that flowers are one of those little things that return in satisfaction a thousand-fold the little time and labor necessary. All you need is to be careful to choose carefully what you can best care for.

A great deal depends upon the natural location of a house. While it should primarily be high and dry, the prettiest location on your place is none too good for it. Afterwards flowers and vines add their beauty unstintingly if you give them ordinary care.

Have a few perennials planted the first year if you can afford it, as well as annuals. The former are most satisfactory for farms as they take much less trouble proportionately than annuals, and besides are there year in, year out. Especially is it true of vines. They tell me Virginia creeper grows wild in Manitoba. If you can find it, transplant it. It is a splendid stand-by. Then wild cucumber seed planted in the fall will make a beautiful shelter of green the next summer. Scarlet runners and morning glories do well.

For shrubs you will be safe in choosing bush honey-suckles, lilacs and hardy roses. There are many others, but these are good starters. And speaking of roses, why not use wild roses, and graft or bud them with cuttings from tame roses? Then all you would need to care about would be the stems and they might be wrapped. Then there are tulips, crocuses, narcissus pæonies and others.

As for annuals, almost any that don't flower later than the middle of September will do. Love-in-a-mist (nigella), pansies, poppies, mignonette, dwarf nasturtiums, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, asters, and other sorts, all do exceedingly well.

For the woman who craves a bit of brightness and sweetness but is too busy for a big garden, I should advise poppies (Shirleys), and mignonette. They are easily grown and require nothing after they start, to grow well, but occasional watering. But keep them watered every day until well started.

There is a something about flowers that operates kindly upon our natures. Insensibly one takes broader views of things. Old Dame Nature never slights one of her devotees, although by no chance does she do ought to make him forget that he has to work in exchange for knowledge. One doesn't, unless a foolish person, or a hypocrite, go into raptures over the beauty of a leaf, or the exceeding skill of the fashion of a pea, the first time he notices one, but the beauty and order infuse themselves gradually and harmoniously into our being until one day we awake to know that we know.

No one with a piece of ground two feet square need ever be alone if he wishes otherwise. Once you love a flower, it invariably has some quiet sane message for you. There would be less of suicide, less of despair, less of morbid soul-gropings, if every man and woman were compelled by some law either of neighborhood or government to have a plot of earth of his very own. This is an age of rush and worry and of morbidness and reaction, in many ways, and we need to remember that when God made us he also gave us beauty of flowers and trees, and if we refuse to use them we suffer. Teach the children to love nature.

But this is not a lecture, just a plea for more beauty, even if we can't manage less drudgery in our lives.

I wish I had a pen dipped in the essence of flowers to carry you in spirit (you may go yourselves in body, if you will, through the green gloom of the fragrant wood, or along a path of dewy pansies in the sweetened dusk, or to feast your eyes on flaunting, flirting poppies; to wonder and love the glory of the roses, the odor of mignonettes, and the beauty of myriads of lesser flowers that open to us in a never ending vista of calm delight and peace that carries us to love, to faith, to hope, to God.

M. G. LAIDMAN.

The story is told of a lank, disconsolate looking former who one day during the progress of a political meeting in Cooper Institute stood on the steps with the air of one who has been surfeited with a feast of some sort.

"Do you know who is talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing a moment beside the disconsolate farmer, "or are you just going in?"

"No, sir, I've just come out," said the farmer decidedly. "Mr. Evarts is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger. "Well, he didn't say," the farmer answered, passing a knotted hand across his forehead.—From the *Youth's Companion*.

In a town of Manitoba there lives a Mrs. F— whose neighbor, Mrs. B— is a strong believer in Christian Science. The husband of the former was taken ill and died. The doctor who had attended him was calling, a few days after the funeral, and said, "I suppose Mrs. B— has been in to see you."

"Yes and she said he should have had different treatment, that modern medicine was all a mistake. But I just told her that John had a weak heart, anyway, and would have died just as soon without a doctor."

"Yes, Katharine, it was the ultra-fashionable wedding of the winter."

"Indeed!"

"You should have seen the gorgeous wedding gown worn by the bride. The flowers were the costliest that could be bought."

"Really!"

"And then the jewels and furs of those invited! The display was dazzling."

"Gracious! And there was nothing cheap looking at the wedding?"

"Nothing looked cheap except the poor abashed bridegroom."

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AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE YEAR.

Having read a number of letters recently in your paper from students of the new Manitoba Agricultural College, I thought it might be interesting to your readers to give a sort of resumé of the past year's experience of a Saskatchewan boy who has spent since last September as pupil of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario.

Leaving home early in September, his journey eastward was full of things new and strange. Travelling alone was a venture. Born and always living on the prairie, the rocks, waterways and forests were realities only formerly imagined. Toronto, the grand old city, where he managed to miss his train, and so had to spend a few hours, was a museum filled with wonders. His arrival at Guelph, the bustle and hustle among the crowds of students, some new, others quite experienced, all pleasant and jolly, were something novel, but to be remembered by the boy whose only school term had been spent in the little prairie schoolhouse with at most a couple of dozen conferees. How he revelled among the new scenes now opened before him! The comfortable dormitories, the cheery, busy, satisfying dining room, the grand library and all the other buildings which of their kind and use are not equalled in America, and more than these, the campus, the equal of which is not to be found in Canada.

By the third night, just when the new boys thought they had got well used to their surroundings, these freshmen had a mysterious but rousing surprise. Sometimes between the lights their beds, including the sleepers, were inverted. This was supposed to be the welcome from the old to the new. A few nights after this the freshmen had to go through their usual initiation ceremony. One of them got a hint of it in some way and called the rest out after study hour, about ten o'clock. Dressed in overalls they assembled in the reading room on the ground floor. Some slipped out and gathered green tomatoes which were gratuitously distributed. When they filed out to the campus the second year men were lined up, some of the third and fourth year men holding lanterns. The dean of residence and the president of athletics were there all ready to "rescue the perishing." The poor freshmen huddled together in fear and trembling when suddenly the sophomores charged and numbers of paper bags filled with treacle fell among the new fellows who yelled "Molasses, that won't hurt!" and then the fun began. The weapons of warfare were various—knotted

towels, pine branches and anything else not deadly. Green tomatoes flew and molasses ran. Wedges were formed by both sides and general confusion and uproar, mauling and yelling, hard to describe but not difficult to imagine when you know boys. This lasted forty minutes, when a vote was taken and referred to the president of athletes who said, "One more shove." After this he called "Now all for the gym." The tank was thick and highly colored with green tomatoes and molasses you may be sure. Then after the college yell: Chickety rick, chickety rick, chickety rickety me, We are the O. A. C.—Who are you?" all retired to their beds and slept pretty soundly for what was left of the night.

The next evening was spent in quite a different manner. The honored faculty held a very pleasant social entertainment for the express purpose of welcoming the new students and introducing them to their associates. This was highly appreciated and enjoyed by the boys.

Work had already begun, and the routine of lectures and busy life along the respective lines was being prosecuted with vigor and purposeful energy. The studies taken up this first term were arithmetic, English literature, chemistry, soil physics, botany, field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, agriculture and veterinary anatomy. Also each took his turn in practical labor on farm, in stables and other outside departments. The relaxation in gymnasium, on the campus and in the swimming baths, was enjoyable as well as strengthening to body and mind. However, our boy met with an accident in the swimming, which though it nearly cost him his life, possibly assisted him afterwards to be wiser and better. He was well cared for and nursed by both doctor and comrades.

Exams came along before Christmas and were enjoyed in the usual manner. With the new year began another term. Subjects now taken up were zoology, geology, veterinary materia medica, physics, book-keeping, mechanics and manual training. By this time our boy was quite inured to the place and system so the more able to benefit by and appreciate his advantages. The discipline among such a number of students, and the social drill by constant contact with each other in study and recreation, are of incalculable value to a boy who cannot get these privileges unless sent where he will meet with and come in touch with others from different parts of the world at large.

H. M. NEVILLE.



SWEET SLUMBERS DISTURBED BY COLLEGE CHUMS.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

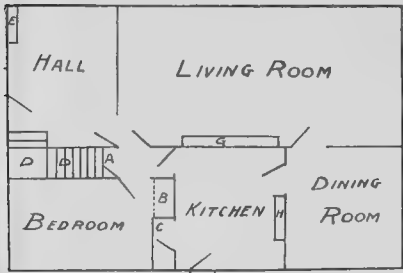


Fig. 1.—Plan for compact house: Entrance at side of hall; (A) cellar stair goes down under upper stair; (B) wardrobe; (C) closet for coats; (D) stairs going up, with turn; (E) grate; (F) built-in cupboard.

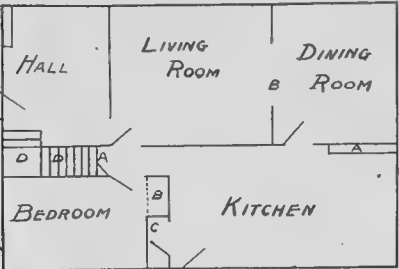


Fig. 2.—Either this plan or the one above may be used with upstairs shown in fig. 3. If a large kitchen is preferred, use this plan, and place built-in cupboard near dining-room door.

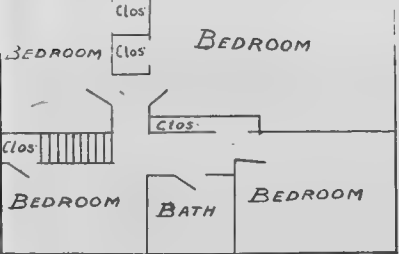


Fig. 3.—In the above plan, long closet door should be more to the right to come within the bedroom. A slight mistake was made in the cut.

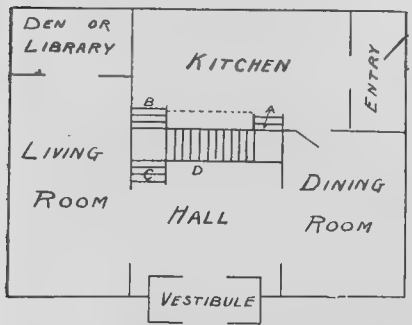
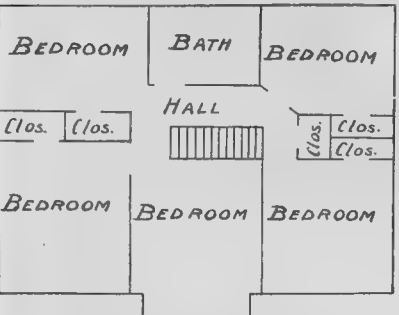


Fig. 4 and 5.—In the above plan, note the back entry, in which coats, etc., may be hung; also front and back stairs (B and C), uniting in single stairway (D). The vestibule at the front is useful for leaving rubbers, umbrellas, etc., in; while the hall, which is here large enough for a reception hall, may be made smaller and the kitchen larger, as preferred. It is to be understood that none of the plans are given to be followed absolutely. They are merely presented as suggestions, and may be changed to suit individual needs.

SOME HOUSE PLANS.

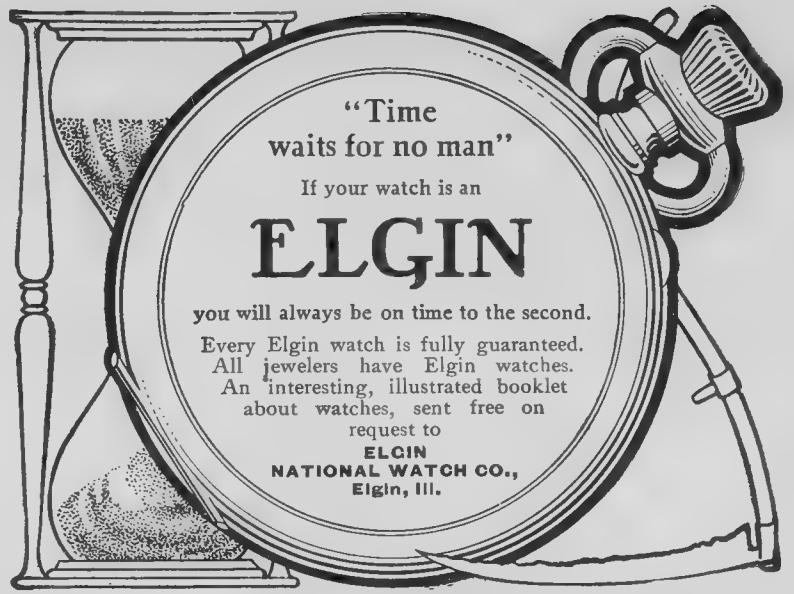
In this climate, where a long winter season makes the use of fuel for heating purposes a necessity for at least five months in the year, the rambling style of architecture, picturesque and artistic as it may be, is not to be commended. A compact house under one roof is what is needed, even the kitchen being part of the main dwelling, so that not more than two sides of it shall be exposed to the weather. A convenient arrangement of rooms for the ground floor of such a house is seen in Fig. 1. The square hall can be well lighted on two sides if desired, the entrance being at E. There is a large living-room, or parlor with openings into hall and dining-room and a large fireplace (G). The kitchen and dining-room are not so large, but where, as in this plan, the dining-room is out of the way of traffic, it can be used simply for meals and requires little or no furniture beside table and chairs. A small well-arranged kitchen is better than a large one, if meals do not have to be served in it. Between kitchen and dining-room, instead of a pantry is a cupboard (H) built into the wall. This should have doors all the way up on the kitchen side, the half below the wainscoting being used for pans and food supplies, while the upper half, used for dishes and articles put on the table for a meal, should have doors opening also into the dining-room. This means saving many steps on a weary day. In the kitchen is a closet (C) for hanging outdoor garments and aprons. They are thus kept dry and warm and yet do not "clutter" the kitchen. Notice the bedroom downstairs. It is splendid in case of sickness or in a house where there are old or feeble folk who find the stairs too great a trial of their strength. The stairway (D) the cellar stairs (A), and the bedroom closet (B), complete the plan of the ground floor.

In Fig. 2 we see the same space arranged in a slightly different manner,—the living room and dining room are smaller and the kitchen very large. Some may like this better, but, to me, it does not appear so satisfactory as far as saving work is concerned. The upper part of houses laid out after either of these plans, is seen in Fig. 3. Here are four bedrooms of good size and a bath, and (joy of every woman's heart!) a closet in every room. The bath is made possible by having a tank in the attic with pipes leading to and from it. If the water can be pumped to the house by a windmill the whole lavatory equipment can be installed.

A larger house is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Here the hall is in the center and is entered through a vestibule which keeps out a great deal of cold and provides a place for rubbers and umbrellas. This hall may be made narrower if desired to add to the width of dining room or living room. Notice the arrangement of the stairs where steps (B) from kitchen and (C) from hall lead into one stairway (D). A curtain may be hung on the little landing between (B) and (C). The cellar stairs are marked (A). The entry at the back is a useful adjunct to this house, providing a place for out-door wraps, and also a shelter for the kettles and pans that are needed every day and that take up so much room in the kitchen. A wall cupboard could be built in the kitchen between the back stairs and the cellar way.

THE HOUSE AND FIELD.

Dear Dame Durden:—For a number of years my good wife and I have profited by perusing the Ingle Nook, but since being left alone, as a matter of habit I think, more than for information, I usually scan the page. In May 29th issue is a letter from H. M. Neville re poultry on farm, which is very good indeed. As I am a Canadian from Ontario, nearly twenty years in the West, I have seen very many different ways of existing; for many people, like myself at present, do not seem to be living. When starting on my farm I took with me three purebred Barred Rock hens which produced fruit (hen fruit) for nearly every meal. The next year I got a cow and since then we have had plenty of poultry and cattle, seldom having to buy either eggs or butter. I say we have had plenty, because one year's "batching" was enough for me, so I took to myself a wife who for twelve years was my companion and help-mate. Although H. M. N's. letter is good there is no comparison made



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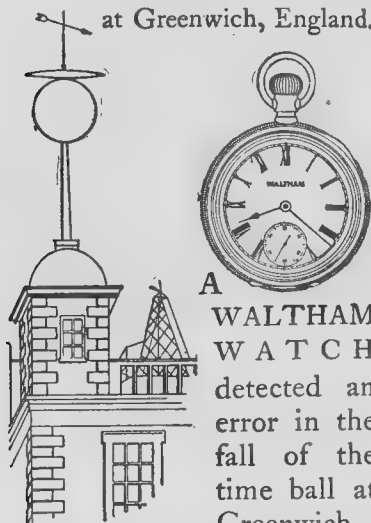
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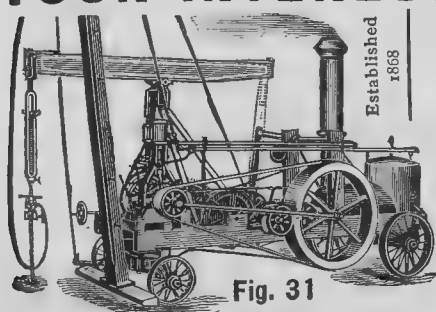
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between a farm without hens, and a farm without a woman. As for me, I would be willing to dispense with my whole flock and have the affection and everyday care of a true housewife and companion. At present I must either see the household goods being destroyed by incompetent hirelings, or do as best I can myself, doing outdoor work and also the cooking and mending for myself and two small boys, which is a task that very few men would covet. However, we should not complain, for if it is God's will to bereave us of a loved one, it has also been His will to provide us with health and plenty of this world's goods. Some time ago a writer in Ingle Nook objected to the column being used as an introductory means whereby bachelors might become acquainted with the fair sex. If the readers will look up Webster they will find "Ingle" is a term of endearment superior to all others in speaking of the home, and what is there superior to one who can transform the dwelling of the ordinary bachelor into a happy home?

WIDOWER.

EDYTHA HELPS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been profiting by the suggestions of the "Ingle Nookers" for a long time, and feel I am rather selfish in taking all the good to myself and offering nothing in return. So if you will not deem it an intrusion I will step in and have a chat with you, as some of my suggestions may fill in somewhere. I live in British Columbia, and have had quite a responsibility since I was quite young. I was my father's house-

I am afraid I have stayed too long first visit, but hope my suggestions or my may be of help to some one.

EDYTHA.

(You will have the address for which you asked by this time and hope your correspondence with "Mother-of-Four" will be a pleasure to you both. You have been very generous with your recipes and we hope to have you visit us often.—D. D.)

WELCOME LABOR SAVING WRINKLES.

Dear Dame Durden, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of the Nook:—I don't know what you will call me; I don't think myself that I am worthy to be called a new member, as I have sat silently by, listening for a long time to all the kind members, but having been benefited so much I am at last returned to give thanks. As my little four and a half year old sweetheart says, "Please, I want to speak." I thought that now that the busy time is on for us who live on the farm, and the little ones need so many changes of light clothing, if many a hard working mother did her ironing as I do mine it would lighten her labors. I make my wringer do it. My husband made a bench to stand my tub on, and on one end of the bench he nailed a strong board standing upright one and a half feet above the bench. On this board I fasten the wringer. If it's convenient to bring in the pieces from the line first thing in the morning I do so, as they don't need sprinkling then as they do after the sun has been on them for some time. Even pieces which I really have



COMFORT IS EMBODIED IN THIS LIVING ROOM.

keeper, and now that my brothers are all grown up and in homes for themselves I am raising a little family of my own, and am always glad to find the easiest way of making work light. Do any of the "Nookers" know that a delicious icing for cakes in summer (no cooking is required) is made of pulverized sugar and milk. Put one cup and a half of the sugar in a bowl; dissolve it with enough milk to make a smooth icing; add one half teaspoon of flavoring. When making a cake with any kind of fruit or nuts, if the fruit is put in before any of the flour it will not sink to the bottom. I have found this a better way than dredging with flour. Here is a recipe that has found great favor with some of my bachelor friends, and I hope may prove a help to those who have not been too bashful to step into the Ingle Nook. Graham Loaf.—One egg, one tablespoon shortening, two tablespoons of sugar, one cup of milk, one-half teaspoon salt, equal parts of Graham flour and white flour sifted together with two teaspoons baking powder to make a thick batter. Bake in a quick oven. This is delightful eaten hot with butter instead of hot biscuits. I will add a recipe for currant loaf cake which keeps indefinitely: One-half pound butter creamed with one and one-half cups granulated sugar, three eggs well beaten. Add one cup of milk and one and one-half cups cleaned currants before the flour to prevent sinking. Add flour enough to make a thick batter, sifted with two teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in a bread pan not too quickly.

to iron don't need the pulling into shape and folding down if taken in and ironed first thing. I fold the pieces to be put through the wringer right after bringing them in; then put them through my mangle. I have in this way done three weeks ironing in half an hour, when my husband has time to turn the wringer for me and I feed in the pieces. My husband isn't home much lately to do that for me, and my babies are too small, but some of you who have your husbands home with you all the time, by giving him just one extra sweet smile might get him to turn the wringer every time. Pieces with frills of lace look better after mangling if they are just pulled a little into shape afterwards. In this way I find a great saving of time and of strength, and I, for one, think it is healthier, using towels bed linen, all underwear, and many of the babies' pieces which so many mothers put away rough dry; some because they think it is healthier for baby, others because they don't have time. The wringer doesn't take off the fresh air smell and it makes them tidier to lay away and softer for baby to wear. You may not get them very nice the first time; but it's all right; keep at it. You can add starch if you like. Then, did you ever try going briskly all over your stove with your dry polishing brush first thing in the morning. The coldness then almost amounts to a dampness, and a stove done this way doesn't need polishing nearly so often. Also the windows, if given a brisk dry rub first thing in the morning occasionally, don't need washing so

loten. I wash mine about once in two weeks with chamois leather. To dry, wring it out tight and dry the windows. In that way time is saved and there is no lint to trouble with. I find that in taking chamois leather, and wringing it tight out of cold water (soft if obtainable) and rubbing polished furniture or woodwork, it takes out all dust from the seams; also removes any finger-marks and the like. I find it a help to keep all pieces of sand paper after my husband has no further use for them. They are just fine to polish all steel knives and forks. Sandpaper brings them nearer to looking new than any thing I know of. I keep it in my table drawer where dishes are washed, and its ready. There I keep pieces of store paper to grease pans on baking day. Every new broom I get I pull out a few straws from to try cake before it has been used. They also stay in that drawer with my cook book, which is a book not very much needed by any who need the "Nook" news.

Our dear friends, the bachelors, no matter if they never did any cooking before, cannot find it hard to make good food from the Nook recipes. Then if one does not understand he can ask until he does, and that is not an easy matter if cook books are used. I was afraid that the dog was going to be set on the bachelors, but I am glad the dog is chained and likely to be. That is the circle I got my husband from and he is a good Irishman, with a heart as big as all outdoors. It did make me feel rather like smiling when "Lonesome" wrote, as I had just been thinking what a good time the bachelors had, and that it wasn't they who were lonesome, but we married people. I could see them going to the bush and all over enjoying the outdoor life while lots of women besides myself had to stay in all winter with the babies, and our poor husbands would only be home once in a while. The bachelors are a help in the Nook just the same. Just look at "Livelaneng's" letter on soldering. I am keeping that for my husband. I know it will be of great use to him.

I wonder if anyone would like a bit of our favorite cake. It's all eaten up just now; it doesn't last long, so I can't pass the plate, but I'll tell you how to make it. Take five eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, a little salt, flavoring to taste. Beat yolks and whites separately. Don't get weary in well doing, for to have good success the beating must be done well. Add to the yoke the sugar; then salt and flavoring; then half the flour and half the whites; then other half flour; last the remainder of whites. Bake in a hot oven. This cake, made now, would taste better if kept for three months and would be nice at Christmas time. I wonder if anyone is pickling any eggs for winter. I boil mine hard, then shell them, being careful to keep each one smooth. Boil vinegar and use such spices as desired. Put the eggs in fruit jars and pour over the boiling vinegar. They are a nice change when one has some vegetable pickles on hand as well, and nice to have in summer or winter.

I am getting the children's underwear ready for winter. I find it more profitable to knit them and they are warmer. Some I knitted have now worn two winters and have not a break in them. Only for getting small they could wear two years more. I believe some of the mothers would find my kind of bedroom slippers nice and warm for the children. I make them in the summer and my little ones wear them in the early mornings. Then you can't buy a felt slipper that is so warm for winter or will wear so long. I take tailor's pieces or the nearest I can get to them. In using a piece of old tweed cut it into lengths half an inch wide, knit with rubber pins. First knit a square piece for the front; then a long narrow piece for the back part; next a piece for the sole. Knit the back piece deep enough to come up over the ankle and when done sew front and back pieces together, putting one point down in front for the toe; then sew on the sole, being sure to have seams all inside and sewn with strong linen thread. I can make a pair for my little three-and-a-half-year-old boy after supper; for the little girl (four and a half years) it takes a little longer. Be sure and run a string (a woollen one) through the top to make the slipper

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F. G. FAUQUIER, NEEDLES, B. C.

Beats Them All.

I have grown fruit by way of a hobby in Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, and the Northern States, also have been interested in the industry in England, Scotland, Eastern Canada, the Niagara District, and on the Pacific slope, and I can honestly say that my reason and only reason for now living in Kootenay is that I can grow more fruit and finer fruit on the shores of Kootenay Lake than in any other part of the world so far as I know and I have not been out of touch with other places, as I have crossed the Atlantic 28 times since 1882. Kootenay has also the finest climate, grandest scenery, best fishing and shooting, and best quality of population of any place within my knowledge.

JAMES JOHNSTONE, NELSON, B. C.

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LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager

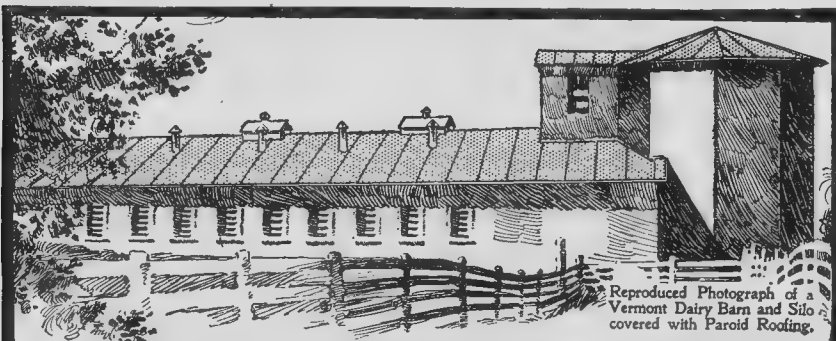
MACLEOD, Alta.
H. M. Stewart, Manager
MEDICINE HAT, Alta.
F. L. Crawford, Manager
MELFORT, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Manager
MOOSE JAW, Sask.
E. M. Saunders, Manager
MOOSOMIN, Sask.
D. I. Forbes, Manager
NANTON, Alta.
C. F. A. Gregory, Manager
NEEPAWA, Man.
C. Ballard, Manager
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
A. S. Houston, Manager
PINCHER CREEK, Alta.
W. G. Lynch, Manager
PONOKA, Alta.
E. A. Fox, Manager
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. D. Nevill, Manager
RADISSON, Sask.
C. Dickinson, Manager
RED DEER, Alta.
D. M. Sanson, Manager
REGINA, Sask.
H. F. Mytton, Manager
SASKATOON, Sask.
W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager
STAVELY, Sask.
Thos. Andrews, Manager
STONY PLAIN, Alta.
C. S. Freeman, Manager
STRATHCONA, Alta.
G. W. Marriott, Manager
SWAN RIVER, Man.
F. J. Macoun, Manager
TREHERNE, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager
VEGREVILLE, Alta.
W. P. Perkins, Manager
VERMILION, Alta.
A. C. Brown, Manager
VONDA, Sask.
J. C. Kennedy, Manager
WADENA, Sask.
J. Jensen, Manager
WATSON, Sask.
W. E. D. Farmer, Manager
WETASKIN, Alta.
H. I. Jensen, Manager
WEYBURN, Sask.
J. D. Brown, Manager
WINNIPEG, Man.
John Aird, Manager
YELLOWGRASS, Sask.
C. Hensley, Manager

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A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH 76

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F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.

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Hamilton, Ontario.

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

feel firm on the foot. I have a pair I wore last winter and with a new sole they will wear another. Now perhaps you think appearances are much against me, but I am really afraid of the editor's scissors, and that you won't want to hear me say, "Please I want to speak," again. Hoping my few hints may help some one I'll go and get my babies to bed.

HEATHER HILLS.

(You made up for lost opportunities when you did come by giving us so much valuable help. Those "open arms" were merely metaphor. It would be a big contract if taken literally, wouldn't it? It would lengthen the life of your oilcloth (and a soft pliable one is likely to last longer than a stiff one) to pad the table with an old flannellette blanket or something of the sort before putting the oilcloth on. Guarding against putting hot dishes down on it, and washing it off occasionally with milk instead of water, are two precautions that will increase its wearing powers.—D. D.)

CREAM PIE AND WOOL MATS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I cannot resist the temptation of knocking for admittance into your corner. I have devoured the Ingle Nook Chats ever since they began I think, and have found very many useful hints and recipes. I'm like many of the other members, just learning. I came across the very thing I wanted to know to-night, in "Lonely One's" letter; namely how to cure a setting hen. You may be sure I'm going to try it to-morrow.

BLESSED CHILDHOOD.

Dear Dame Durden:—After reading "Grandmother's" letter (between the lines) it carried me back to youth and the Old Land, and children and their belief in us. How very flattering to grown people should be the interest of children in whatever effort is put forth to entertain them! How critically they observe us, catching the cue of our humor and governing themselves accordingly! Did you ever sit in the theatre as the curtain rolled up disclosing the wonder of fairyland, Humpty Dumpty, or dear old Punch and Judy?—that sea of little faces, happy smiles, big-eyed admiration and appreciation, confidentially believing the players to be the characters they represent. Transfer the scene to grown people at a play, their half attention and blasé bored faces. They criticise the players without mercy, compare the play to its disadvantage, with a like production seen in Paris, and between the ado talk over the latest gossip and scandal. Were I a player I would always play for children, feeling prouder to be the Punch they know and love, than a much criticised imitation of something seen abroad. How closely we are copied we hardly know; but stop outside the nursery door some day and hear of your own scoldings or punishments showed on a luckless doll, not one telling point missing; or a dolls' tea party may be in progress, and you may see yourself in miniature company, manners and all, true to life. How careful we should be that the belief in our goodness and perfection should grow mature with the



THE OWNER OF THIS PLACE IS NOT POOR. HE WOULD NOT BE TIDY IF HE WERE A MILLION.

Lonely One also wanted a recipe for cream pie. The following is cheap, but delicious, as many have testified: Line three pie tins with good rich crust and bake in the oven. Filling: Put five cups of milk in the stove in a sauce-pan. When boiling add the yolks of five eggs well beaten, five dessert spoons corn starch, one and one half cups granulated sugar. Stir till it thickens; remove from stove, and when a little cooler add one and one-half dessert-spoons of vanilla. Pour into the three crusts. Make a meringue of the five whites of eggs and sugar; spread on top and brown in the oven.

Last week someone asked how to make stocking and sock mats. I made a very nice one last winter this way: Starting at the top of the sock, I cut round and round all in one long piece, about two inches (or less) wide. Slit both sides of these long pieces, about one-quarter inch between each slit, leaving room in the middle to sew to canvas. Use a darning needle and wool to sew with. I started at the outside edge with the darkest socks and went round and round, shading it off to lighter colors at the middle. The slit pieces can be frayed out by hand, or left, as the maker pleases. This mat is better lined.

I hope I have made myself clear. I'm not very good at explaining, though I am of Irish descent.

REBECCA.

(Your directions seem clear to me. I believe if I had the necessary materials and the industry I could make one myself, but the last named is sadly lacking, and anyway I'd have no place to put the mat when finished.—D. D.)

child! This can only be accomplished by constant self-education and simplicity in our home life, cultivating our taste for the best in art, literature, music, and drama. Music in a home with children is like sunshine with plants; they have a natural love for it, and need its influence. Our children to-day are citizens of the future. Parents, beware what examples you set them! Each soul has a power within, a noble goodness often clouded by uncongenial surroundings, and if one transgress, the world holds up its hands saying, "Depraved! born wicked." If another shines and reaches perfection then the world says, "Born for greatness." No, it is not so; it is environment that plays us tricks, and constant self-cultivation should begin in earliest childhood the mother's first teachings. Respect for older people is not nowadays included in the child's education; look to it and remedy this evil. You will be old someday yourself and realise the bitterness of disrespect. Life without children is the world without sunlight. The pity for the mother who loses a child is nothing compared to that we should give to the woman who has never known motherhood.

VENI VIDI VICI.

(The desire to give the modern child liberty to expand often leads to license rather than true freedom. The commandment seems to be reversed and reads, "Parents obey your children." It is a pity, for the disobedient, disrespectful child is never happy and makes everyone else miserable. Come and talk to us again.—D. D.)

Are You Interested

in securing a home in the Eden of Canada?
If you, are, you are no doubt arranging for the purchase of choice fruit lands

In the Famous Fruit District

of British Columbia. If not

We Can Interest You

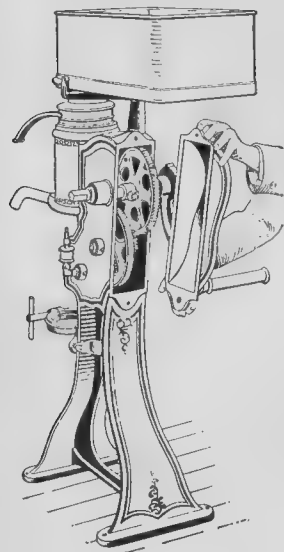
and will consider it a pleasure to give you information about some of the choicest locations in the district.

In Glorious Kootenay

there are still a number of choice improved and unimproved locations to be had at close prices and on easy terms. All tillable soil, clear title, convenient to transportation, and better than all these—a sufficient supply of good, wholesome water. Write us for particulars.

McMORRIS & HORSTEAD, P. O. BOX 95, NELSON, B. C.

TAKE A LOOK AT IT



Probably you are making plans for an outing at the annual

Winnipeg Fair

We shall have an exhibit there and extend YOU a cordial invitation to visit us and look over the improved

U. S. C R E A M SEPARATOR

We'll be glad to show it up—inside and out—and tell you all about it. Drop in.

Meanwhile, we shall be pleased to send you promptly on request, copy of our latest handsome Separator Catalog. Just ask for No. 110, addressing

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PROMPT DELIVERY. Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. NO DELAY.

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We have a large list of Winnipeg City Property to exchange for Farm Property

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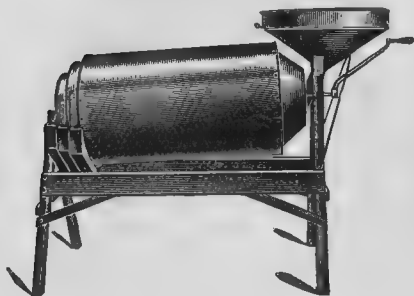
Send in for particulars.

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Undisputable fact that our new process grain cleaners are the
Most rapid and perfect grain cleaners and separators now on the market.
Beeman's guarantee stands back of each machine. Satisfaction or no pay!
Others claim to do what we actually do. We actually do what we claim!

SOLD ON TRIAL. Settle when satisfactory. Active Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. Write to-day for Catalogue and prices.

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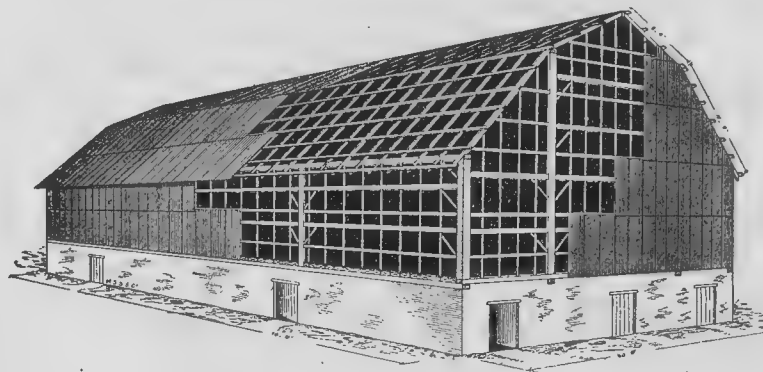
Call and see us at the following Fairs—Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, or Brandon.



Send for a Booklet Describing the Only Furnace Made with ABSOLUTELY TIGHT JOINTS

The steel combustion chamber in an ordinary furnace is not nearly so durable as the cast iron combustion chamber, so heavy as to be practically a continuation of the firepot, in the Hecla Furnace. There is no possibility of gas, dust, or smoke escaping through the registers. Its patent fused joints, found alone in the Hecla, prevent this. Write for catalogue to Winnipeg Branch.

Manufactured by **CLARE BROS. & Co. Limited,** Preston
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This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The framework is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.

The saving of wood sheathing, as compared with the ordinary barn construction, will cover the difference in cost between wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

This galvanized covering protects your building from lightning, prevents fires from the outside, is easily and cheaply applied, and OUTLASTS A GENERATION.

Do not make a mistake and put up an old style barn, when you can secure a better and more durable construction for less money

See the page of barn illustrations in our new catalogue, and write for our book of testimonials with list of users.

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80 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE

We have prepared for your benefit a magnificent catalogue of our big lines of Hardware, Tools, Harness, Stoves, Iron Beds, Kitchen Utensils, etc. This will be of great assistance to you in making your selections.

McTAGGART-WRIGHT

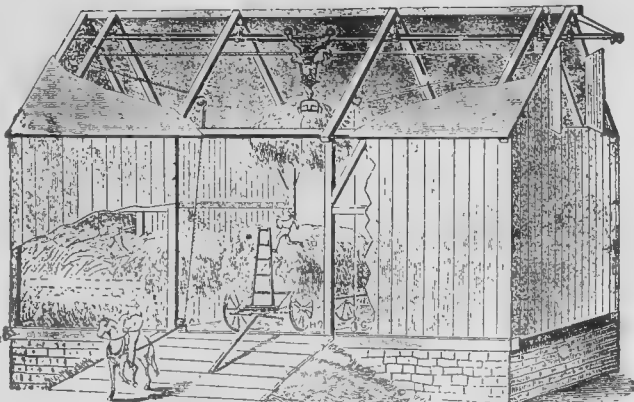
THE BIG HARDWARE ANESS

OUR BIG STOCK is the most complete in the West—our prices the lowest in Canada. You cannot at a single trial order—it will solve the problem of buying your supplies by mail with complete satisfaction. Send for McTAGGART-WRIGHT's catalogue, quality so high that we must become your supply house for these lines. **TER** will order **TER** CAT re illus

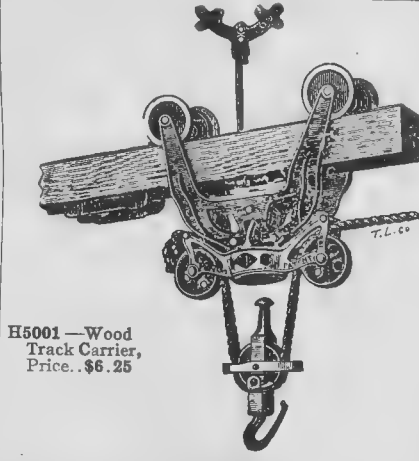
Hay Carrier Outfits

Our Complete Hay Carrier Outfits are carefully made up of such articles as our extensive experience teaches us make the most desirable and satisfactory outfits. In case you wish a longer list, please make up your order from the different articles described, giving catalogue numbers, quantity required and price of each separate item. The total price would be the same in either case. Do not attempt to add to or subtract from or change the outfits, because this might cause confusion and possible errors, either on your part or ours. However, if you want an outfit complete as listed and want additional items, then order the outfit under its catalogue number and price, and the additional items under their respective catalogue numbers and prices.

The numbers of brackets and hanging hooks which we furnish in the outfits place the hooks about 2½ feet apart. You can order additional brackets and hanging hooks under their catalogue numbers and prices, if you wish to place them closer together. The amount of hay carrier rope and check rope which we furnish in the barn outfits is ample for unloading at the centre of the barn or for unloading at one end with the horse hitched at the other end, but if you wish to unload at the end of the barn and hitch the horse at the same end you will need additional carrier rope equal in feet to the length of the barn, and additional check rope equal in feet to one-half the length of the barn.



H 5000—Steel Track Carrier
Price.....\$6.25



H5001—Wood Track Carrier,
Price..\$6.25



Rafter Brackets.
5005—Improved pattern, malleable iron. Price each 7c.



H 5015 Pulley hooks, best wrought iron, good points and threads, 10c each.

FARMERS' EVERYDAY TOOLS.



Round Point Solid Steel Shovels.

H4351—D Handle, Round Mouth Shovels, 75c.

H4352—D Handle, Round Mouth Shovels, extra heavy, \$1.10c.



H4353—D Handle, Square Mouth Shovels, 75c.

H4354—D Handle, Square Mouth Shovels, extra heavy, \$1.10c.

A WOMAN AT THE FAIR.

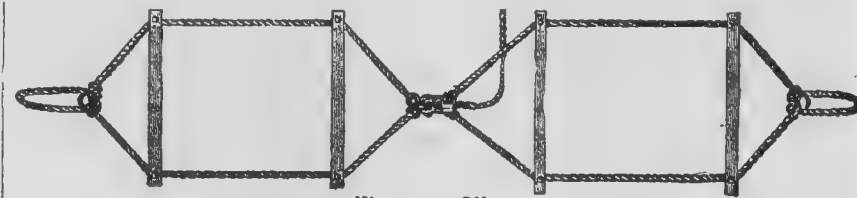
Dear Dame Durden:—Where are all of those epistles which were asked for some time ago, describing a fair attended by some of the members? I have been watching for them, purposely postponing this letter. Perhaps though the majority of the members are like me unable to find anything to write about. I of course, attend them, usually arriving there while the judging is going on. After "gossiping" for half an hour, the doors are thrown open, and everyone makes a rush, each one looking for what, to him, is most interesting. I first look over the fancy work, then pass on to the flowers, and here remain for awhile and have a feast. Next my attention is drawn to the school-work, and amateur photography, the latter usually being familiar scenes. Of course, there is the table covered with bread, butter, cakes, pickles, fruit, etc., but you must please excuse me if I give this but a passing glance (though I did help to get away with a piece of cake just once). For of course "show-day" is always sultry, and butter looks like yellow oil, and besides there are always so many standing guard over their valuables.

By this time it is unbearably warm upstairs, and I rush down, take a hurried survey of the vegetables downstairs, and drawing a long sigh of relief, make a hurried exit.

Outside there is a breeze, or at least it is cooler in the shadow of the grand stand. I enjoy watching the animals and there is usually a nice collection of them, and so the remainder of the afternoon is spent looking over these and extolling the merits of our favorites.

Please don't take this for a description of a "show." It is only the way I spent my time at several of them.

I heartily agree with "Maid Marian" about the status of women. Can you not, Maid Marian, discuss at greater length this important question? If women would look at it from a legal standpoint, and use their influence, I am sure that it would not be long before we are granted our rights. Is it not due principally to carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the legislature, rather than wilful neglect? The majority of men in Manitoba are liberal minded enough to grant their wives a partner's share in their home. A start is what is required, thus insuring pro-



Wagon Slings

H 5003—Centre Trip Wagon Slings. Any farmer with an Imperial Hay Carrier in his barn may use either a harpoon fork or a set of slings. It is customary to use four centre trip slings for each wagon in use, and they are used in conjunction with the compression sling attachment, which is shown on this page. Three slings to each wagon. The length of these slings is adjustable to the length of any hay rack. The locking device in the centre of each sling trips easily and lets down the load exactly as you build it. Price of each sling is \$2.25. Compression sling pulley is \$2.25. A set of three slings and one compression pulley would therefore be \$9.00. The weight of each sling is about 15 lbs.



5006—Hanging Hooks. Price each 12c.

Hay Carriers.

Our Steel Track, Hay Carrier outfit for a 30 ft. barn consists of 1 reversible swivel hay carrier, 1 double harpoon hay fork, 26 feet of steel track, 12 rafter brackets, 12 steel hanging hooks, 5 floor hooks, 3 pulleys, 90 feet of ½ inch rope and 35 feet of ¾ inch check rope.

For each 5 feet additional length of barn, we add 5 feet of steel track, 2 rafter brackets, 2 steel hanging hooks, 10 feet of ½ inch rope and 5 feet of ¾ inch rope.

- H 5020—30-ft. Steel Track Outfit, \$21.90
- H 5021—35-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 23.45
- H 5022—40-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 25.00
- H 5023—45-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 26.55
- H 5024—50-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 28.10
- H 5025—55-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 29.65
- H 5026—60-ft. Steel Track Outfit, 31.20

Wood Track Hay Carrier.

The Wood Track Hay Carrier works on ordinary 4x4 inch dressed scantlings.

Our Standard, Wood Track, Hay Carrier outfit for a 30-foot barn consists of 1 double swivel wood track hay carrier, 1 double harpoon hay fork, 12 rafter brackets, 12 wood track hanging hooks, 5 floor hooks, 3 steel pulleys, 90 feet of ½ inch manilla hay carrier rope and 35 feet of ¾ inch manilla check rope. For each 5 feet additional length of barn we add 2 rafter brackets, 2 wood track hanging hooks, 10 feet of ½ inch manilla hay carrier rope and 5 feet ¾ inch manilla check rope.

- H 5034—30 ft. Wood Track Outfit, \$18.40
- H 5035—35-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 19.25
- H 5036—40-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 20.20
- H 5037—45-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 21.00
- H 5038—50-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 21.90
- H 5039—55-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 22.80
- H 5040—60-ft. Wood Track Outfit, 23.65

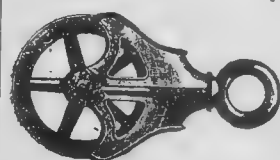
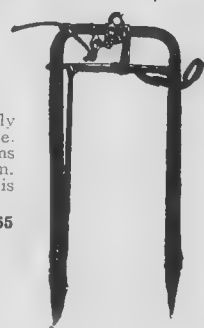


5007—Compression Sling Pulley.
Price. \$2.25

H 5002—Harpoon Forks.

This fork is absolutely the best hay fork made. It holds its load safe, turns up clean from the bottom, locks very easily, and is easily tripped.

Price..... \$3.65



H 5017—Hay Fork Pulley, cast frame, swivel eye, 5 inch, iron wheel takes rope from ¾ to 1½ inch. Price, 45c each.

H 4355—Long Handle Round Mouth Shovel, 75c.

H 4356—Long Handle, Round Mouth Shovels, extra heavy, \$1.10c.

H 4357—Long Handle, Square Mouth Shovels, 75c.

H 4358—Long Handle, Square Mouth Shovels, extra heavy, \$1.10.

CROW BARS.

H 4532—Solid Steel Crowbar, either wedge or pinch point. The top illustration shows wedge point—the bottom pinch point. We have them weighing from 12 to 20 lbs.

Weight lbs.	12	14	16	18	20
Price.....	65c	75c	85c	\$1.00	\$1.10

tection to the wives of those in the minority. To gain our rights we must show that we are deserving of them, and to become so we must first thoroughly understand what they are, and how far we may go without overreaching. The men have their rights too and of course we must not trespass.

Dear Dame Durden, can you also give us your opinion? We will promise faithfully not to turn our quiet Nook into a stormy "woman's suffrage meeting." And won't some of the bachelor members come along and confirm our good opinion of the men?

I am afraid I am taking up too much space and I have not written half I want to, but really must show some slight consideration for other member's feelings. If mine is too long leave out some.

KIDDY.

LOCAL FAIRS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am really afraid were all of your large family to give their opinions relative to this subject of local fairs, especially if like myself they are endowed with a goodly gift of "the gab" and see as much as I do to be written about fairs, our FAR-

MER'S ADVOCATE would have to issue an extra edition.

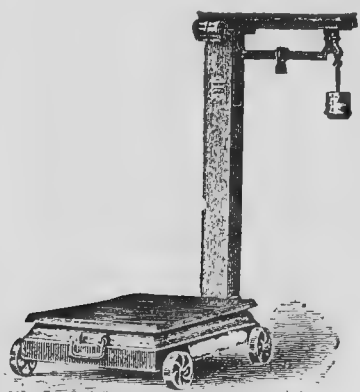
I have visited and contributed to a number of fairs in the West as well as elsewhere, and I must say that more interest seems generally taken in the sports than in the exhibits. This is very discouraging to managers as well as exhibitors. I would have the sports some other time or after everything else was done. How much notice will be given to the judging when races are being called out at the same time?

These fairs are supposed to interest the public in everything agricultural, but we meet with people who have spent two or more days on the grounds who declare the fair didn't amount to anything, but when questioned as to what they had seen, acknowledged that they had not entered the main building nor the tent where the vegetable and grains were on exhibit, nor had they been at the ring to see the animals judged, and yet will condemn the fair as being "no good." Instead of getting some ideas that would be helpful they were listening to the "fakers" extolling their wares. Were I one of the managers I would no more let these gamblers into

WRIGHT CO., LIMITED

MAIL ORDER HOUSE

not at a single one of the items below mentioned. Every one is a necessity for you or your neighbor. Place a **TERM** order for goods must be accompanied by the purchase price or no attention will be paid. If goods are to **HT'S** CATALOGUE of all Hardware and Saddlery requirements. You will find the prices so low and the are illustrated. Take note of the following seasonable wants with our prices.



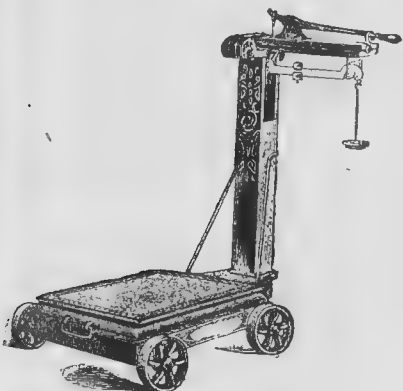
H5882—Iron Platform Scales—600 lbs. capacity, no lever, with wheels, \$14.25.
Do. 1000 lbs. capacity.....16 00



Cotton Fly Nets

HA261—Deep Cotton Plank Nets, 75c, \$1.00.

HA 264—Leather Driving Horse Nets, \$1.75.



H4880—Farmers' Platform Scales

600 lbs. capacity, no lever, with wheels \$16.75
1,200 lbs. " " " " 20.50
2,000 lbs. " " " " 26.00
2,000 lbs. " " " " 30.25



H4471—Scythe Snaths, patent bolt end fastening.....75c



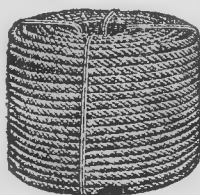
Upright Drills

A Good One

H. 1258.—Blacksmith's General Purpose Upright Drill, is built to furnish an automatic Self-Feed Drill at the lowest price possible. It will drill to the centre of a 12 inch circle, takes 1/2 inch straight shank drills.

Price only \$9.50

H5043—PURE MANILLA ROPE

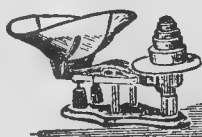


Best well laid and hard twisted, cut to any length and sold only at so much per foot. Sisal (used for tying horses and cattle) we stock up to and including 1/2 inch while pure manilla ropes we stock from 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inclusive, these being used for horse forks, etc.

Note.—For the average horse fork we recommend the use of our 1/2 inch pure manilla rope. For light work 3/4 inch may be used, and for extra heavy work then 1 inch rope should be used.

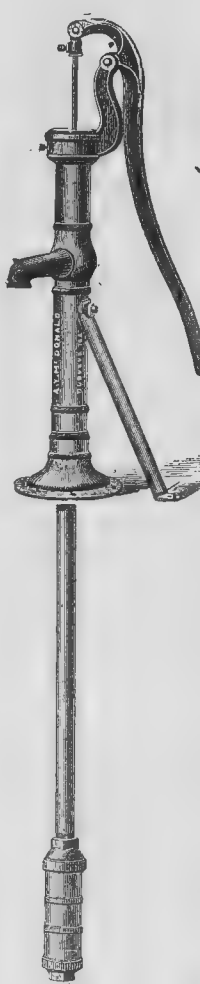
1/2 inch Pure Sisal Rope, per foot	1c
7-16 " " " " " "	1 1/2c
1 1/2 " " " " " "	2c
2 " " " " " "	2 1/2c
2 1/2 " " " " " "	3c
3 " " " " " "	3 1/2c
4 " " " " " "	4c
5 " " " " " "	4 1/2c
6 " " " " " "	5c
7 " " " " " "	5 1/2c
8 " " " " " "	6c
9 " " " " " "	6 1/2c
10 " " " " " "	7c
11 " " " " " "	7 1/2c
12 " " " " " "	8c
13 " " " " " "	8 1/2c
14 " " " " " "	9c
15 " " " " " "	9 1/2c
16 " " " " " "	10c
17 " " " " " "	10 1/2c
18 " " " " " "	11c
19 " " " " " "	11 1/2c
20 " " " " " "	12c

Note.—Our customers will please note that what we call Pure Manilla Rope IS Pure Manilla Rope of the very best quality.



H4870 — Butter scales, 1/2 oz. to 4 lbs., scoop and brass side beam, complete with weights, \$2.95

H4871 — Butter scales 1/2 oz. to 10 lbs., scoop and brass side beam, with weights \$4.55



Farm Pumps

No. 6.—FARM STOCK PUMP.

This cut represents our Anti-Freezing Set-Length Pump for cisterns or shallow wells. It is a light but well proportioned standard and a prime favorite with all pump men.

The plunger rod is 3/4-inch black iron and is connected to the pitman by a 1/2-inch steel cap-screw, the pitman being fastened to the handle by a 7-16x2-inch wrought pin, and the handle is attached to the cap by means of a 7-16 x 2 1/2 inch wrought pin. It will thus be seen that this pump is as well as as strongly made as a light pump of this kind can well be.

Particular attention is called to the pitman connecting the rod to the handle, while in most other pumps of this style now on the market the rod is fastened directly to the handle, and consequently will wear out much more quickly than ours.

Pipe screws into standard at the spout.

Set-length measures 7 feet from base.

Sizes and Prices

No. 6.—3 in. cylinder, 1 1/2 in. pipe. Price.....\$5.90

No. 6.—3 1/2 in. cylinder, 1 1/2 in. pipe. Price.....\$6.90

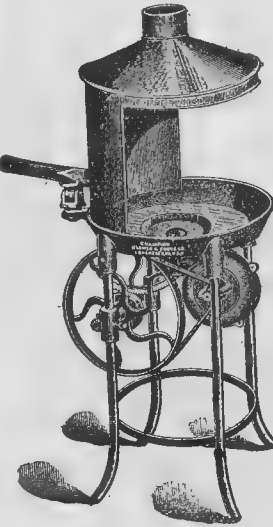
Iron Pipe—1 1/2 in., 12c ft.; 1 1/2 in., 15c ft.

Portable Forges

For use of tank builders, farmers, blacksmiths, miners, prospectors, threshers and mill owners.

H1225 — Portable Forge with hood, self acting ratchet lever motion. Size of hearth 18 inches in diameter, height 30 inches. Price \$8.50

H1226 — Portable Forge same as H1225, but has shield instead of hood. Price \$8.00.

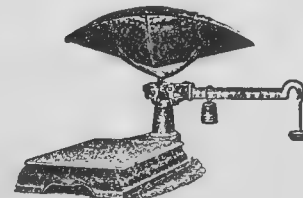


"HOUSEHOLD" SPRING BALANCE

For Home or Fishermen's Uses.

H4883—Improved Spring Balance Scales, guaranteed correct and stamped by Inspector of Weights and Measures Dept. of the Can. Government before sending out. Capacity 1/2 to 25 lbs., 75c. Postage 10c.

Guaranteed and Stamped.



H4875—240 lbs. Union Scale \$6.25.—Farm House Handy Scale, with scoop and platform about 10x13 inches. Capacity 1/2 oz. to 240 lbs.; shipping weight 50 lbs., boxed; price, only \$6.26.

No. 11—The Superior Range



With Reservoir and High Closet. For Coal or Wood.

The 'Superior Range is one that we are positive will give our customers entire satisfaction. It is without doubt the greatest value in a range that has ever been offered to the public.

It has a cast enamelled reservoir in steel casing which is lined with asbestos to prevent rusting out. Oven bottom re-inforced with frame to prevent warping. Nickel steel band on top rim, nickel fire door, nickel ashpan door, nickel oven door frame and panel, nickel tea shelf and trimmings on high closet, duplex grates, and in all a well-finished range.

No. 9.—20-inch oven, price.....\$31.75.

The same range as above, but without reservoir.

No. 9.—20-inch oven, price.....\$27.00.

the grounds (for they are gamblers in every sense of the word) than I would other evils I might mention. And the amount of money taken away by these people is astounding. Now I think, a number of committees should be appointed. Give them the names of the exhibitors; have them understand why some articles have the Red Ticket and some the Blue; let them move about with the people as they are viewing the exhibits. The people will become interested when they know why such and such articles took the prize, and who was the prize winner. Then we should not so often hear the remark, "Well if I were judge, I would not have put the Red Ticket there." They would have the explanation, and all would be made clear. And then the vegetables—to have someone posted on the soil best adapted to certain kinds, the seed used, time of planting etc., adopted by the prize winners of the vegetables and grains, and to be able to answer when he hears: "My! this is fine grain; I wonder where it was raised, and who grew it?" I am sure viewing the exhibits would be much more interesting than at present.

Then there are the horses and cattle. Many see the first prize attached to this or that animal and have not the faintest idea why; as, to their eyes, others are as worthy of the Red Ticket. Time should be taken, as each prize is awarded by some competent man or judge, to point out in a voice audible to all around the ring, the merits of the prize takers. Why, only last year I heard someone say, as the "General Purpose Horses" were being judged, "Did you ever see anything like that? They have put the Red Ticket on that ugly team, and there are lots nicer ones in the ring." The speaker had not seen the defects, such as stalky legs, spavins or other blemishes, at all. The appearance was good and that was all he knew about it.

Now as to butter making. A great many farmers' wives can make excellent butter if used while fresh. I advocate giving a prize for butter packed not less than six months; also eggs. Have the formula attached to the jar, tub, or box, so that it could be printed in the prize list, and others seeing it in print could know how it was done, and another year might try the same recipe and compete with former exhibitor for

prizes. Another idea is to have a prize offered for the most neatly kept farm and buildings in each district, a competent impartial judge being sent a week previous to the exhibition, so that the report could be published with fair list and local paper.

And one thing I really think very necessary, is to have a tent, stove, tea kettle and tea pot with a few dishes and temporary table, and a steady man in charge, where stockmen could go in when rushed for time, get a sandwich, cup of tea, etc., and be refreshed. They really have the hardest work at these fairs, often travelling in the night or very early in the morning to reach the grounds in time to get their stock in shape to be judged, and have no time to go to a hotel. I am sure were some accommodation in readiness, any of the wives of these busy men would gladly send a basket to the tent with a cold boiled ham, a few loaves of bread, a jar of butter. And with a handy man to get the lunch ready, with a hot cup of tea, our men would be in a better frame of mind, and likewise be saved much time which could be more profitably spent. Puss.

DOES AN EDUCATION PAY.

Does it pay an acorn to become an oak?

Does it pay to escape being a rich ignoramus?

Does it pay to fit oneself for a superior position?

Does it pay to open a little wider the door of a narrow life?

Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind?

Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope?

Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling one's powers unfold?

Does it pay to know how to take dry dreary drudgery out of life?

Does it pay a rosebud to open its petals and fling out its beauty to the world?

Does it pay to push one's horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook, a clearer vision?

Does it pay to learn how to center thought with power, how to marshal one's mental force effectively?—Success

Am I a Canadian?

Do I know the Country I call my own?

Answer: Do you know British Columbia—the Pacific Coast?

If you live there you know it. If you don't live there it is because you never saw it.

Homes for all in the Beautiful Valley of the Fraser.

Do it now. Write to-day to

ABBOTT & HYDE

Next Guichan Hotel,

New Westminster, B.C.

Our Midsummer Sale Catalogue

Our Midsummer Sale Catalogue has just been issued; if you have been in the habit of getting our catalogues a copy should now be in your hands. If not let us know at once, for the one sent you has gone astray. And if you have never heretofore received our catalogues let us know and we will see that you get one by return mail. Compared to our regular catalogue our sale catalogue is small, but it is interesting nevertheless.

Every item in it is a bargain. It is a case of extending to our mail order customers the extraordinary money saving opportunities that the people of Winnipeg enjoy from time to time.

The goods were bought in a very special way for this sale and are being sold at prices far below our regular prices, which in turn are a lot lower than the prices usually charged. Write for the catalogue at once. It is sent free on request.

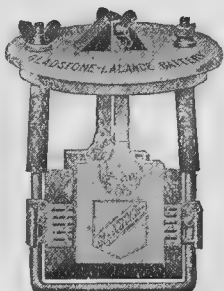
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that suits the needs of the farmer. It is light, strong, durable; needs few repairs and is mounted on strong trucks so that it can be easily moved from place to place.



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Winnipeg, Man.

Note.—We also handle a full line of Gasoline Launches

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It is an indisputable fact that
Salmon Arm is THE IDEAL

SPOT for Fruit Growing, Dairying, and Mixed Farming in B.C. The climate is unsurpassed; the winters short and mild; no extremes in temperature; no storms; no irrigation; no drouth. Plenty of good water and fire-wood. Splendid boating, fishing, and shooting. The best of market and transportation facilities; Good schools and churches in every settlement and the richest soil on the Pacific slope.

For further information send for booklet to

McCallum & Wilcox

Box 674, SALMON ARM, B. C.

FOR SALE

120 ACRES of FRUIT and HAY LAND in British Columbia. Railway and wagon road through property. Well watered. Good fishing. Local market at highest prices for everything that can be raised. Price \$4,000. Half cash, balance on mortgage at 8%. Address E. C. Arthur, Box 63, Nelson, B. C.

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Right on time
Right on quality
Right on price

ESTIMATES. .
CHEERFULLY
GIVEN. . . .

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

MARY'S GARDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have always had a garden of a kind since we came here. The first year it was not always a success for want of time to attend to it, although we have always had all the vegetables we needed. But of late years since my children are grown up and I have had more time I have found my flower garden a source of much pleasure and gratification. I have always been passionately fond of flowers. I amuse my children telling them of the flowers I can remember in gardens at home. I can remember the contents of gardens when the owners faces are quite gone from my memory and one of the first things I can remember is coming in from our own garden with my "pinny" full of red and white daisies picked off close to the bloom, much cherished possessions of my mother's, but which I was too young to appreciate more than that they would be so nice to pick, and not understanding why I should receive a smack and a scolding for my work. Last year my aster and stocks did very well and this year I have planted out a great number of them. I generally start the seeds in the house early in April and they are ready to plant out by the end of May. But they have not done so well this year, and the plants are much smaller than they should be. I sowed dahlias and carnations in February and had five plants to set out the first week in June. I am going in for perennials chiefly; it is surprising how well such a number of them stand the winter. I have lots of perennial larkspur in several shades of blue, also white, and when in bloom they are the admiration of all. They come to their full glory in their third year, although they bloom in the second year. If any of my fellow-members would like seed saved for them shall be very pleased to do so if they will let me know. Columbine too does very well, although the season of bloom is not very long, but the foliage makes a pretty appearance when the flowers are gone. I like to try something new every year and this time it is the shasta daisy. The seedlings have come up nicely, but I do not expect them to make much display until next year, when I hope for something extra nice. Tulips are in bloom now, and the pansies nearly open. I also invested in a few rose trees which we are watching with great interest. They were guaranteed to bloom this year, but they will have to hurry up if they are going to, for they are very small yet.

It does not really take a great deal of time to attend to flowers once the beds are made. I have 18 beds now, and they only take time that I would otherwise perhaps spend over a book or a paper, and it certainly does one good to be out of doors. Let me urge all who have not yet done so, to try at least one little bed, with a few nasturtiums, poppies and mignonette. The lanking round the house makes a capital place for a beginning. I am sure if they once try it they will never be without afterwards.

I do hope I am not bothering you too much and taking up too much space. "Paper talk" is a poor substitute for a nice chat, how delightful it would be if we could all meet and have tea together, and exchange ideas and experience.

MARY.

AN EXHORTATION.

'Tis better to be skilled in making salad,
Than versifying sweetest song or ballad,
For man, 'tis said, is but a hungry sinner,
Devoid of sentiment 'till after dinner.
So, if the way you'd find into his heart,
Essay not verse, but culinary art.

—Cooking School Magazine.

MY WORK.

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go right,
But only to discover and to do,
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.
I will trust in Him
That He can hold His own; and I will take
His will about the work He sendeth me
To be my chiefest good.

JEAN INGLELOW.

Children's Corner

A GOOD TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school and learn arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, spellings and meanings. We have a mile and a half to go to school. There are twenty-one children in school. Our teacher's name is Mr. M. D. W—. He is a good teacher and I like him very well. I have four brothers and three sisters. Three brothers are going to school with me.

D. D. HIEBERT. (13)

Saskatchewan. (b)

A DANDY LITTLE BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother Floyd subscribed for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at Christmas and every week I read the Children's Corner which I always find very interesting. We have fifty chickens, eleven pigs, fourteen horses, and we had forty head of cattle but lost two. We have one cat and two dogs. I have three brothers and one sister. My eldest brother will be eighteen on the 28th of August. My youngest brother's name is Duncan, and he is a dandy. He can say a few words which mean all our names. My name is Dorothy but I am called Dora for short.

DOROTHY GOULD. (10)

Alberta. (b)

A HORSE-POWER SAWING MACHINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm of five hundred acres ten miles from the city of Kelowna and about five miles from a new town. My father has a horse-power sawing-machine and it does not take us long to get our wood. We have one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and seven horses. We have a blackbird-dog called Clyde. I go to the Okanagan Mission School which is about fifty yards from our house. My brother, my two sisters and I all go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss F—. I like her well. I am in the third reader and I study geography, history, grammar, drawing, writing, reading and spelling.

CHAS. HERERON. (11)

British Columbia. (b)

ANOTHER BOY INTERESTED IN POULTRY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There are two parts of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I am very fond of reading the Children's Corner and Poultry and Eggs. I sent last year for one dozen Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, advertised in your page, which turned out well, giving me seven pullets and three cockerels. all well marked birds. We live ten miles south of Humboldt; there is no school near us yet so the boys around here have some leisure time. I am to have a vegetable garden of my own this summer. I got the seeds well forward before the snow disappeared. I would like very much to have a pair of Belgian Hares, as I expect to have many nice things grow in my garden to feed them with. Some of your young readers perhaps could kindly inform me where I might get them.

Sask. (a) WILLIE HAMILTON. (11)

DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the ADVOCATE for about a half year, and likes it very much, and I like to read the C.C., for I'm very fond of reading. I was eleven on Christmas day. There are six in our family, four of us go to school in Strathcona, but we are out home now for holidays. I am going to a box social to-night and hope to have a good time.

Alberta. (b)

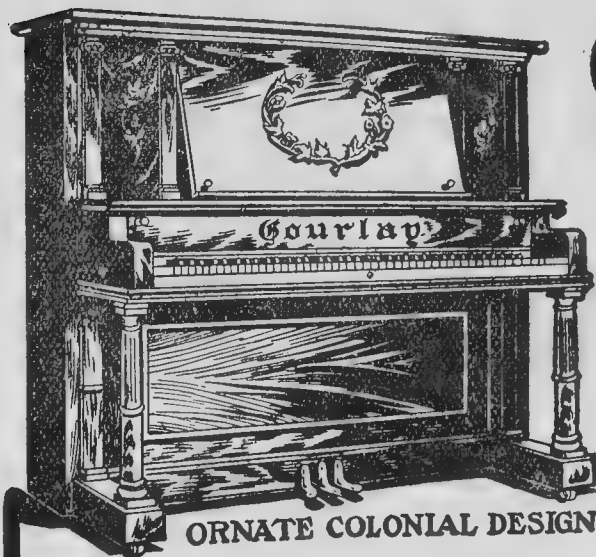
VESTA CARE.

NANCY IS THE PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and when it comes I always run for it. I read the Children's Corner first, then the story, "Bob Son of Battle," then the Quiet Hour. I have four sisters and no brothers. We have a cat named Kitty, and a dog named Bandy. Nancy is my pony. I have seen a few wolves but haven't caught any.

Man. (b)

EDWIN STEWART. (12)



Gurlay Pianos

Are more than
merely First-class

From the point of view of the market a piano may be so excellent in construction and style as to be truthfully denominated "first-class" and yet it may lack that soulfulness of tone and loveliness of design which bring culture and happiness into the home.

Gurlay Pianos

are the exponent of the highest excellence in the master art of piano building. Beautiful to look upon, responsive and eloquent to the touch, melodious and soulful in tone, the "Gurlay" irresistibly attracts the members of the household and answers the demands of the player in a manner that inspires the purest music.

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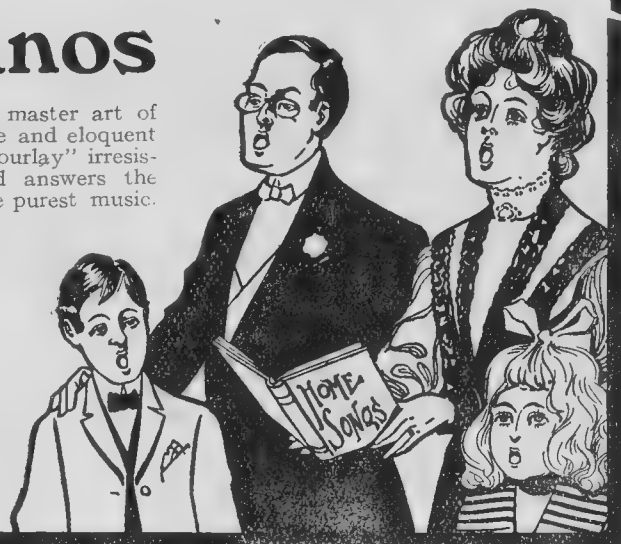
because the "Gurlay" is the most beautiful, dependable, serviceable, and satisfying of all pianos. When necessary we arrange

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We ship the "Gurlay" anywhere in Canada on approval. Write us your needs and we'll do the rest as satisfactorily as if you bought it in person.

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WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

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We Manufacture both field erected and woven web fencing
We use nothing lighter than No. 9 hard drawn spring steel galvanized wire.



See Our Exhibit at the Fair

and examine our fencing. We invite the closest inspection of our goods. We will be pleased also to have you call at our factory and offices, which are situated near the junction of Portage Ave. and Main St., just in the heart of the city.

OUR CATALOG FOR THE ASKING

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76 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Music for You

No matter where you live

You can live miles away from a large city, and yet hear far finer music, in your own home, in the evening, than you would if you lived in the city and at very little expense.

Here's a wonderful little instrument, the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone, which plays and sings for you, at any time, without any effort on your part.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

These wonderful little instruments reproduce, at will, anywhere, music played by masters of the different musical instruments.

They will entertain you with a vaudeville turn, a recitation, a coon song, a band, or an orchestra.

With a Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone in your home, you can have perfect dance music any evening you wish.

Prices \$12.50 to \$100.

Hundreds of new 8-inch records at 40c. each—others 40c. up.

Records are flat round discs that take up little space and are practically indestructible.

We have some interesting literature about this wonderful little instrument—why not write for it to-day?

**The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.
of Canada, Limited.**

417 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

A LIVELY BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school now and am in the second book. I have three sisters going to school. I got a prize at school for not missing any days. Our teacher's name is Miss A—. I have seven sisters and two brothers. The baby is one year old; she can't say very many words, but can stand up, and sometimes when we forget about her we will find her half the way upstairs. My brothers have nine horses and three colts. My mother has a little bay pony named Midget.

Sask. (b) FLORENCE FORBES. (8)

A LAMB OF HER OWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm seven miles southeast of Cypress River. My father has taken the Farm-River. My father has taken the

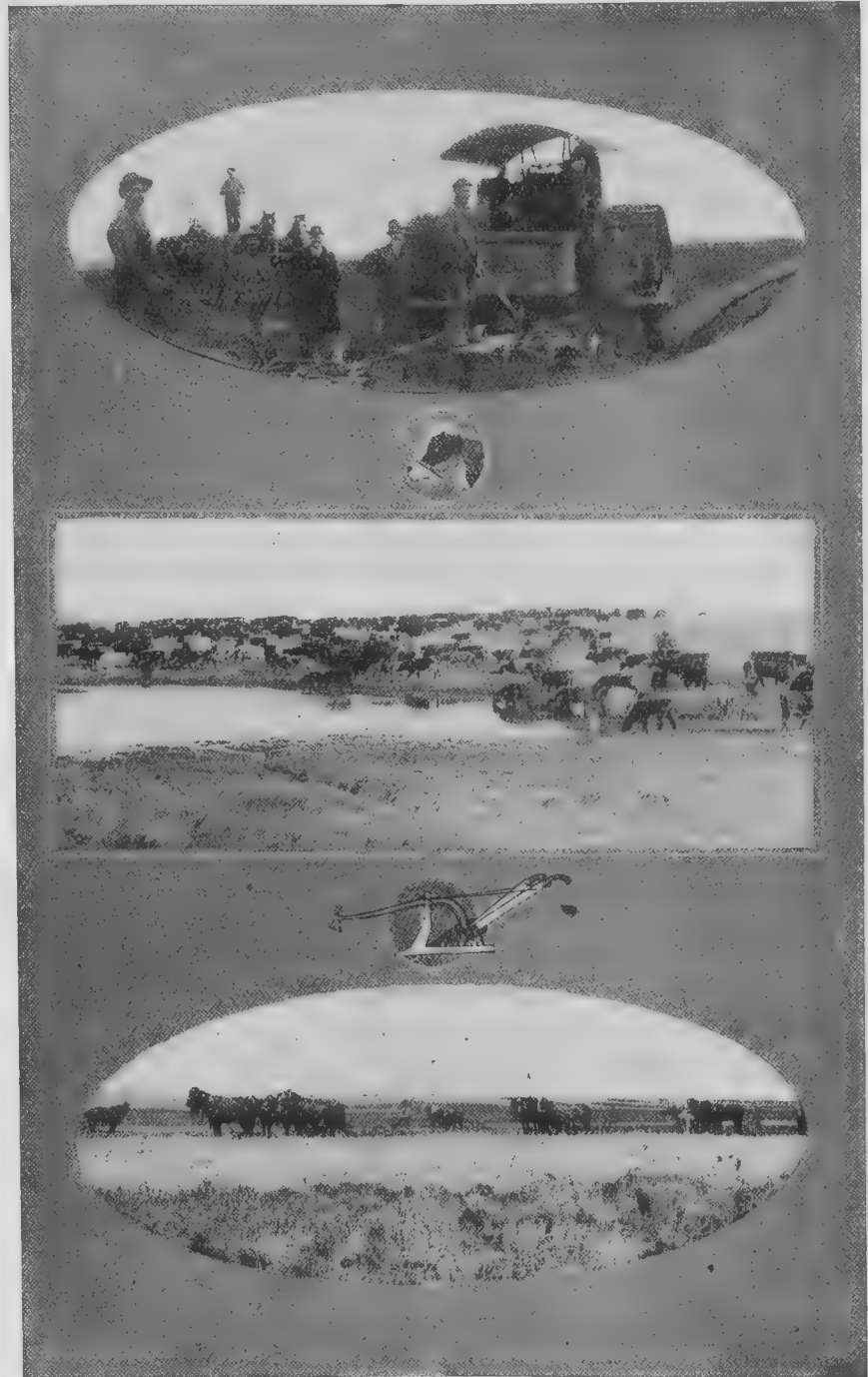
very fond of music. I have three brothers and three sisters. One of my brothers went up west last spring and took a homestead; two of my sisters are in England, and one of them is a nurse. I am the youngest of the family.

Man. (a) HILDA BURRIDGE. (13)

CAME FROM THE EAST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to you before, but have seen some very good letters in the C. C. We have four horses, four cows and three calves. We came from Ontario and have not been here quite a year yet. We think your paper a fine one. I have one sister. I have a little pup that I call Vicky.

Sask. (c) ETHEL MUNRO. (9)



IN THE INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT.
PELCHIE'S BREAKING OUTFIT. ON A CATTLE RANCH.
TURNING RAW PRAIRIE.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE for fifteen years and he likes it very much. We have twenty-four sheep and twelve lambs. Four lambs died this spring. We have never had such bad luck with sheep before. We have eleven horses and two colts; also fifteen head of cattle and seventeen calves. My father gives my sister and myself a lamb every year which we sell in the fall for four dollars.

We live a mile and a half from a school. In the summer we ride our bicycles when the roads are good. The school was closed this winter because the roads were too bad for the children to attend. I have taken music lessons for two years and I am

LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I was reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I saw the Children's Corner. I am just thirteen years old and I am in the fourth book. I live on the open prairie where you can see all over. We have twelve cows, eight horses. I run the four oxen on a plow. We had a late spring here and were delayed with our seeding. I go to school in the winter and stay home in the summer. My teacher boards with us and we like her very much. I have two dear little calves of my own.

MITFORD KIRK. (13)
Saskatchewan. (c)

Authorized Capital—\$500,000.00

Paid Up Capital—\$100,000.00

Experience**Competence****Integrity**

are three essential features in establishing a permanent financial business. A combination of the three are found in the

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We have connections formed with reliable financial agents in the leading centers between the Coast and Winnipeg, and consequently are in a position to handle all lines of business at any of these points.

Special Attention and Experienced Supervision

given to the investment of clients' funds, also in securing the best available buys for those who contemplate changing their places of residence or moving to the Coast.

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D. C. Reid, Asst. Manager;

J. H. Crosthwaite, Sec'y.-Treasurer

Better the Butter

Give it that delicacy of flavor which adds to the original tastiness of the butter without taking from it, by using fine, pure Salt.

Salt that dissolves at once

Salt that works in evenly, easily, quickly

Salt that does not cake or harden

Windsor Salt

Every grain is a perfect crystal, with all its natural strength preserved.

And, because it is all salt and strong salt, less gives a better flavor to more butter than other brands. It is acknowledged to be the finest and purest.

Used for years by prize-winning butter makers at the leading agricultural fairs.

In spite of the fact that it goes farther and betters the butter, Windsor Salt costs no more than any other salt.

For the same reasons of strength, purity and fineness, Windsor is the best Table Salt.

At Dealers Everywhere

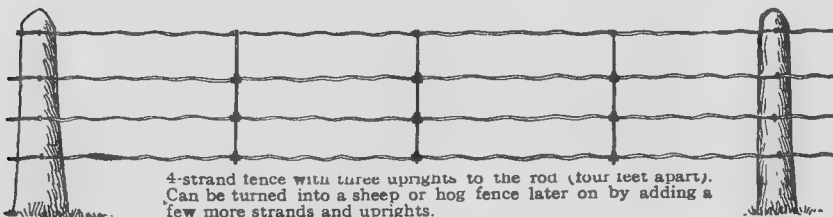
This is the Strongest and Best Fence in the West.

"There's no getting out of it"



Scene at the Zoological Grounds, River Park, Winnipeg, showing Buffalo, and Enclosure erected by the Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co.

"Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

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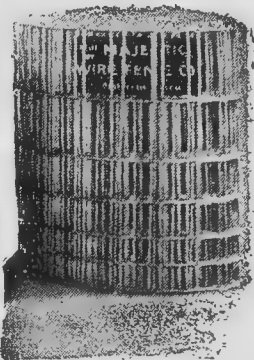
We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but Fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE Co.

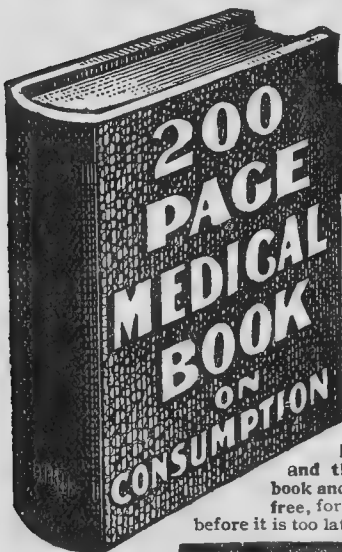
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WINNIPEG



Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 173 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

NOT GOING TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am fourteen years old and in the fourth book but I am not going to school this winter as I have weak eyes. Our teacher's name is Mr. S. I have five brothers. I have two cats and one dog. The dog's name is Jess. We live on a farm five miles south of town. My father has sixteen head of cattle and three horses, and I have a pony named polly.

RUBY P. BARR. (14)

Manitoba. (b)

POOR LITTLE HEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading in your paper such lovely letters from other little girls and boys that I thought I would write one too. We have three little kittens and they are fine. One has a white breast. They are lying on the lounge now. They sleep all day and catch mice at night. I have one little hen but her feet were frozen this winter.

EDNA SPARLING. (9)

Alberta. (b)

Trade Notes

LAING BROS., THE WELL KNOWN PRODUCE COMMISSION FIRM of this city, report a very active season in business. They have been handling a very large trade in potatoes, hay, barley, wheat, oats, and all kinds of grain. At the present time they wish to emphasize their special facilities for marketing the farmer's crops. They are dealing direct with a large city trade, and for this reason are able to offer special facilities. They now have their buyers in Eastern Canada, securing apples for Western Canada's trade. They buy and sell from ocean to ocean, and being a well established firm, and perfectly reliable, can be recommended with every confidence to our readers.

IN EVERY INDUSTRY there is at least one name that represents a standard of value and in the piano industry of Canada the Morris is conceded by trade experts to have won that proud distinction. It is remarkable the firm hold this excellent instrument is taking with the Canadian public. Its success has been uninterrupted and unwavering. This can only mean that the Morris has deserved to succeed. It means that honest efforts producing honest results will win, and that this is as true in the making of pianos as other things. Mr. S. L. Barrowclough, the well known musician, is manager of the Winnipeg Branch and makes the company's mail order department a specialty. He is very careful in filling mail orders, every instrument being in perfect tune and in finest condition for delivery. He says no piano can be made any better than the Morris. Throughout the best materials are used, the best skilled labor employed in making this, Canada's most up-to-date instrument.

in existence but four years, and has an income approximating \$100,000. This is certainly a record of which not only those directly connected with the company, but its competitors as well have every reason to be proud, and is most conclusive evidence that its management is thoroughly conversant with Western conditions and needs from an insurance standpoint.

The business of the Central Canada Insurance Company is confined to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and with its risks well distributed, a large portion being on farm property, it has practically no conflagration risk as compared with companies doing business in the large cities throughout the Dominion, or as is the case with many British and foreign companies, the world over.

Associated with the Central Canada Insurance Company, mainly for the purpose of effecting a better distribution of risk by reciprocal re-insurance, are the Saskatchewan Insurance Company, with head office at Regina, and the Alberta-Canadian Insurance Company, with head office at Edmonton, all three being separate and distinct organizations, but enabled by their re-insurance arrangements with each other to minimize their individual risks, and by united effort to maintain a better system of inspection of risks and supervision of local agencies at a minimum of expense to each. This is in itself a sufficient guarantee that these companies are being efficiently and economically managed with a view to safeguarding in every possible way the interests of their patrons.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Annuity Company of Canada a somewhat novel calendar which the inventor claims is new. Certainly it is somewhat of a novelty, and novelties in calendars are rare, but it is a question whether an established custom can be broken with anything new and strange in the calendar line.

Habit is certainly well established there. The Annuity Co. is doing a large business in the West. Prospects are certainly good for a splendid year's work for this concern.

WE REFER OUR READERS to the ad. of the Anchor Fence Co. which appears in this paper. They show a picture of the oldest monarch of the plains brought to bay at last inside the safe security of the Anchor Fence. Two or three years ago one of these brutes, infuriated by the teasing of some silly passer-by, charged the fence with all his brutish strength and ferocity, but the Anchor Fence proved too much for him and he was unable to make any impression upon it. This affords pretty clear proof of the durability of this fence. Look up the ad. in this issue.

IT MUST BE GRATIFYING to everyone who is interested in the progress and development of Western Canada that financial institutions organized in and operated from Western trade centers under the direction of Western men should occupy such prominent positions in their respective lines of business, as was evidenced by the statistics published in the recent Financial Edition of the *Manitoba Free Press*, and which was most noticeable in connection with the insurance business. Among fifty-one companies transacting fire insurance business in the Province of Manitoba, in point of premium income for the year 1906, the Canadian Fire Insurance Company of Winnipeg took first place, and the Central Canada Insurance company of Brandon tenth place. That the first named company should in the twelve years during which it has been in operation outstrip all its competitors is a striking tribute to the energy and skill with which it has been managed, and that the Central Canada Insurance Company, organized in 1903, and the first institution of its kind to locate at Brandon, should reach tenth place justifies the following reference to that company in the publication referred to: "Of the individual companies perhaps the Central Canada has the most remarkable record. It has been

THE POPULAR BELL PIANO stands ever to the fore among the true music lovers of Western Canada. The Bell are made by the Bell Piano and Organ Co. of Guelph, Ontario, the largest makers of pianos and organs under the British flag. Their factory and equipment are excelled by none, and the Bell has received more than a full share of the applause of the world's best musicians. R. Watkins Mills says: "I heartily congratulate you on the production of the Bell piano. I unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the best and most elegant instruments I have seen anywhere, and whilst its ringing qualities are all that an artist can desire, it possesses in addition that broad, rich, massive tone that is indispensable for solo purposes."

The Bell is well named. Its silvery purity of tone makes it the ideal piano for true lovers of real musical art, and to our friends throughout the West who are interested in music we would like to mention the names of the representatives of the Bell Piano Co.: The Winnipeg Piano and Organ Co., 295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg; the Brandon Piano and Organ Co., 1013 Rosser Ave., Brandon; and the Alberta Piano and Organ Co., Norman Block, Calgary, Alta. Write any one of the above for free catalogue, No. 40. Do it to-day.

FIRES

ARE NUMEROUS

DELAYS are DANGEROUS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted if you are INSURED in the HUDSON BAY INSURANCE CO. LTD. Address P.O. Box 1069, Moose Jaw, Sask. Live Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

OUR READERS WILL NOTE IN this issue

the ad. of Morden Ltd., of Brandon, Man., who are handling the Siche Gas throughout Western Canada. In this connection we wish to point out to our readers some features of the Siche light. It is altogether the safest, cheapest and most efficient form of light that can be secured for any farm. We have seen the list of the users in Western Canada and it includes some of the most progressive people throughout the country. Official reports show that the total amount of loss from fires where the Siche gas is used amounts to almost nothing. We append hereto the official figures.

This is one full year's record of fires from the different illuminants, as shown by the National Board of Underwriters in their reports:

Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two from kerosene and gasoline, at a loss of \$8,441,445.00; 1048 fires from electric light loss \$16,294,540.00; 1033 fires from city coal gas, loss \$368,970.00; 453 fires from candles, loss \$282,080.00; 22 fires from rays of the sun, loss \$12,965.00; During the same period the total number of fires from acetylene gas was four (only four) with a loss of \$13,260 among the two million Americans who use acetylene.

A casual glance will be sufficient. Further information can be secured by writing Morden, Ltd., at Brandon, Man., and mentioning this paper. And it might be well to look up their exhibit at the Brandon Fair. Our readers will find it interesting.

THE HANDSOME CATALOG of Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Company has reached our desk. The head office and factory of this concern is at Seaforth, Ontario—a branch office with a full stock of machines and repairs is located in Winnipeg at the corner of James and King streets.

The record of the Imperial Threshing Machinery during past years is one to be proud of. Everywhere the machinery has given satisfaction. Not alone in the threshing field, but in pulling a string of breaking plows across the prairie have their engines proved their worth.

The Company's line of Traction, Portable and Stationary Engines, Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Separators and Stackers, Feeders and Attachments, Saw Mill machinery, Belting, Threshing and Mill supplies is very complete and we believe will be found dependable in every respect. We would ask our interested friends to write for catalog to the Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Co. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE COVER DESIGN of this issue is worth some careful study. The background is a clay model design and the center is a half tone reproduction from an actual photo. In the foreground of the picture is the Massey Harris binder. The machinery of this name has won an enviable reputation not only at home but in other countries as well. Hence we have the motto "First with the farmers at home and abroad." May the products of Canadian industry always win an honored place in the markets of the wide world.

THE CANADIAN MAIL ORDER CO. have an attractive half-page advertisement in this issue. It would be well for the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to read it and investigate. They give an opportunity to secure the necessities of life at the very low prices. As the Canadian Mail Order Co. deal direct with the factories in large quantities and sell direct to the consumer the ordinary retail profit is thus saved. Write to the company now, mention this paper and secure catalog.

DANGERFIELD AND DOOLITTLE who are advertising in this issue report another excellent farm for sale. It comprises 700 acres of which 250 are under cultivation and over 200 acres is the finest arable land. The buildings are first class comprising house and kitchen on stone foundation; barn 40x100 with stabling for 100 head of cattle, also granary and machine shed. There are two wells and a windmill with feed mill attached.

The price is low enough for anybody, in fact the buildings alone are worth the money asked. Write to Dangerfield & Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, for further information.

66

CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT TOBACCO



W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.
ENGLAND.

MORE EGGS---MORE MONEY

Bovells' Poultry Spice is a guaranteed egg producer and keeps the poultry healthy. Sample package 25c., post paid.

WILTON BROS.

1427 Erin Street, Winnipeg

Licensed and Bonded Grain Buyers

**Central
Business College**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

For full particulars get our new catalogue "H"

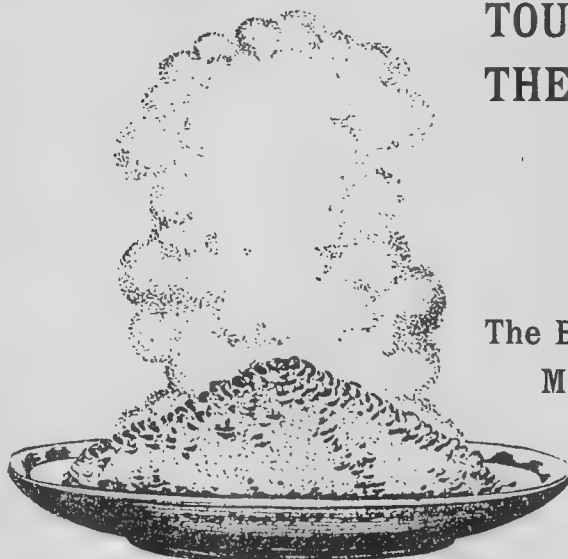
F. A. WOOD W. M. HAWKINS
Principals

TOUCHES THE SPOT

These chilly mornings there's nothing will touch the spot like a good hot bowl of "B & K" Oats. Your grocer sells it.

**The BRACKMAN-KER
MILLING CO. LTD.**

CALGARY
ALBERTA



WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Forty head large English Berkshires, six weeks old and up. Pedigrees registered. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 10-7

310 ACRES FARM for sale—All first-class land, 200 acres broken. Good house, with granary and stable on farm; farm well watered; station on place. Write quickly for terms. Address: Box 90, Plumas. 10-7

480 ACRES FARM for sale—All workable. 260 acres under cultivation; 60 acres with excellent bush. Farm well watered with never failing stream; all buildings, new and up-to-date. Schoolhouse on place. Farm 1½ miles from Goldenstream station, C.N.R. Write at once for price and terms. Address, Box 22, Gladstone. 10-7

ON CROP PAYMENTS—200 deep soil farms for sale on crop payments. These farms are ready for the breaker, and close to Yorkton, Saltcoats, Rokeby and Wallace, Saskatchewan, and Reston, Manitoba. First payment after you sell the first crop. Apply now, James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond St., Toronto. 10-7

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of ten acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt and Nash, Kamloops, B. C. 21-8

BELLEVUE YORKSHIRES.—Over 100 head of spring pigs on hand. See previous issues for breeding, etc. Nothing pays better than good stock, well looked after. — Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. T.F.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, will make good cattle dogs. W. H. Perry, Cochrane, Alta. 3-7

FOR SALE Shorthorn bull (Scottish Boy), 4 years old. Sired by Scottish Canadian, dam Charity 2nd. Very sure. Ed. Oatway, Lillyfield, Man. 3-7

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM? I am in the market for it if it is cheap. Alex. McMillan, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 3-7—J. F.

WOLFHOUSES, pedigreed, for sale. Prize winners. Four and a-half months old. Price twenty dollars. Apply for particulars to Norman Rollin, Balmoral, Man. 17-7

FOR SALE—1½ miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two barbed wires on tamarac posts. Snap at two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken; no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. All land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.F.

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved land at low prices and easy terms. Can suit speculator or settler. Bargains on Land. Write: James Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 10-7

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

W. C. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

EGGS for hatching from purebred Barred and White Rocks. Eggs 6 cents each.—Thomas Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. B-7

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office, near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lettbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks. White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-7

H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale \$1.50 for 15. Incubators, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 26-6

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virden

CHOICE SINGLE COMB Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

BARRED ROCK Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

PRIZEWINNING SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES for sale, bred from the best American birds. Won prizes at Chicago, Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden fairs. As I am leaving Virden will sell at big reduction. Also two Cypher incubators and brooders. Apply Box 695, Virden, Man. 3-7

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST on May 28th, one mare colt, two years old, dark brown or nearly black, one front and one hind foot white. T. W. Thomas, Box 140, Hartney, Man. 3-7

\$10 DOLLARS REWARD for information to the whereabouts of one bay mare, white strip on face and branded 3 C on shoulder, and one bay gelding, white star on head, and branded five point star on shoulder. Strayed from Sec. 3, T. 39, R. 28, West of 3rd. Richmond Ranching Co., T. D. McCallum, Mgr., Lloydminster. 17-7

ESTRAY.

Strayed from Sec. 25, Tn. 11, R. 23, W. 2nd Mer.; two bay three-year-old mares, branded FT on left shoulder and FT on left flank. Notify H. M. Cathro, New Warren, Sask.

ESTRAY

\$25.00 REWARD—For information leading to the recovery of a pair of mares, strayed from the premises of the undersigned on or about May 25th. One is a light bay and the other a chestnut, about 14½ hands, 900 lbs. each. Supposed to have gone south from Strathcona. J. C. Johnson, P.O. Box 155, Edmonton, Alta. 3-7

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 18, Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, P. O. Man. Phone 25. Wawanesa. Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshire. David Allison, Roland, Man.

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, fines in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topper Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. 7 and C. I. R. R. —Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you want.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine Stock of both for sale.

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man., Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba. Address, I. A. McGill.

WOODMERE FARM.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

IF YOU ARE in need of anything search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Note.

MR. L. STROTHER, 92 Crescent Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada, writes under date of Mar. 26, 1907, "I have been using Absorbine for the past year or more and find it everything that can be desired for soft swellings such as wind puffs, capped hocks, thoroughpins, and strains." Many customers write of the satisfactory results Absorbine gives in removing blemishes, curing lameness, etc. You try a bottle. Price \$2.00 at druggists or delivered. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman & Co., Montreal.

THE HERO MANUFACTURING CO., of this city have recently made large additions to their plant. At the present time they are erecting a storage building 32 x 139, with a capacity for storing 1000 machines. Their main factory is 72 x 80, two stories high, and is equipped throughout with all the latest machinery for manufacturing purposes. The Hero Fanning Mill is certainly doing well in Western Canada, and the firm has recently added to its business the manufacture of road-making machinery. The manager, Mr. Thos. Wadge, who has been with the company for over two years, is certainly proving himself a capable and efficient manager. It would be well to look up the exhibit of this company at the Winnipeg fair.

THE KOOTENAY LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY reports a strong and growing demand for British Columbia fruit growers. They have now some of the very best locations in the market. This is an excellent time for our readers to get busy. The spring rush is over and if you are in any way interested in the rapid development of the far-famed valley of the Kootenay, you cannot do better than communicate with this firm. Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in writing. The address is, Kootenay Land and Investment Co., Nelson, B. C.

MCTAGGART-WRIGHT CO., OF THIS CITY have sent us their catalogue of wholesale hardware and saddlery. They are selling this line of goods direct to the farmers of Western Canada at very low prices. They handle practically everything from a needle to an anchor, but especially saddlery, stoves, sewing machines, handy farm wagons and general hardware. Their catalog contains over 80 pages and will be found a very useful and reliable price guide to the people of the West. If our friends who are interested will send for catalog, mentioning this paper they will find something to their advantage. It would also be well to look up their ad in this issue.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF a rather novel booklet from the Crescent Creamery Co. of Winnipeg, it is entitled "Ye Moon Booke," but it does not deal with



GALL OINTMENT

Guaranteed to cure Galls, Sore Shoulders, Backs and Necks, Cuts, Sore Teats, etc.

HACKNEY STOCK FOOD CO.

Winnipeg, Man.

the structure or composition of the moon but instead tells of the good things that have been done by the Crescent Creamery Co. for the benefit of farmer's and dairymen in Western Canada.

The booklet will be of particular interest to the children of the home. It contains a number of nursery rhyme's rather new and novel in their application. We might mention these:

"The moon occupies folks with 'dreamery'
The Crescent with Cream Crescent Creamery."

and here's another:

"This is the cow with the crumpled horn,

That gave two gallons of milk each morn,
That milk changed to cream, sequel as follows:

The smart Crescent Creamery changed it to dollars."

But apart from all this "Moonery" this booklet contains much interesting information in regard to the work done by the Crescent Creamery during the past few years. It is well illustrated with especially fine half-tone engravings, showing exterior and interior views of the Creamery, and is written in a style that will attract considerable attention.

The following paragraph from the booklet gives our readers an idea of the opinion of dairymen of Western Canada of this model creamery.

"Coming to the cream itself, now safely resting in the Crescent Creamery cans and consigned to the railway company in transit for Winnipeg or Brandon mwe may allow it to rest while the author takes the liberty of sitting down with the farmer in his parlor for the purpose of having a 'crack' together. Want to know all about the Crescent's rise? Why, certainly! It is all so simple and straightforward. It started out as an adjunct to the well-known Western Canada business of R. A. Rogers & Co., Ltd., for many years now the largest buyers and handlers of butter in the Canadian Northwest, who to-day are joint guarantors of the bona-fides of all the Crescent Creamery Co's operations. It started as a distinct concern in 1904 as the best solution of the farmer's and dairyman's great difficulty, viz.: spot cash for his cream."

Would you know more, then write for the booklet, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg. That's the address.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the American philosopher, said of a certain man whom he described as a godsend to his town, "He is put together like a Waltham Watch." This was the highest compliment which a man of genius could pay to a man of worth—it was the highest praise ever given to the highest product of American inventive skill, the Waltham Watch. It is now a little over half a century since the business of the Waltham Watch Co. was organized and that half century has witnessed a steady round of progress and improvement.

The reason is plain. Brains and business organization with a high ideal—have brought satisfaction to the people and prosperity to the business.

In consequence you find the "Waltham" wherever stress and strain makes perfection in watchmaking requisite. Wellman used it on his polar expedition the American railways commend its accuracy—it is known the world over for absolute reliability.

There are over 14,000,000 in use. Would you like one? Perhaps you are at least sufficiently interested to write to Robbins Appleton & Co., Montreal, for their little booklet "The Perfected American Watch." This booklet will tell you more than we can—it is a perfect sample of the printers art. It is free for the asking if you mention this paper. Write and get it: Robbins Appleton & Co., Montreal.

THE J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO. LIMITED of Guelph, Canada, shipped two carloads of sample cutters and sleighs to the Cockshutt Plow Co. Winnipeg, early in June, so as to show all visitors to the Winnipeg fair a fair assortment of the large range of styles they are making. These embrace all lines, from light speeding Cutters to Democrat and Delivery Sleighs, with Stanhope Sleighs, Traps, and a large assortment of Portlands.

All visitors at Winnipeg Fair are invited to inspect these on the floors of the warerooms of the Cockshutt Plow Co. They are also showing a nice assortment of their wheel jobs, and the Armstrong Company have paid special attention to Western requirements, making the largest assortment of Democrats, Stanhopes, Buggies, Ranch Wagons, Mountain Buggies and Mountain Wagons perhaps on the market.

WINNIPEG HAS THE LARGEST PIANO HOUSE WEST OF MONTREAL. One of the most extensive concerns in the Canadian West is the Mason & Risch Piano House at 356 Main St. This house controls in all the make of some eight different factories, and carries by far the largest stock of Pianos to be found in any Piano store west of Montreal. A splendid feature of the firm is the grading of Pianos, keeping separate in the different parlors each make sold, and marking prices and grades plainly on each instrument, doing away entirely with the old style of selling any and every Piano as the best, giving the customer in this manner at once a knowledge of values that could not be had under any other system to intending purchasers. The price and grading system of this house does away with the embarrassment which generally confronts a Piano buyer. Mason & Risch own and control all their own retail business in the West, and sell direct from factory to the customer. While East in April the management secured control of the well known Dominion Piano Co's line, placing orders at that time for ten car loads with the different Canadian and American factories represented by them. This house are also representatives of the Aeolian Co. of New York for their entire line of Player Pianos, including the Weber, Wheelock, Steck and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos. At present they are offering 100 Pianos at regular wholesale price to make room for goods which they were obliged to order to get control of the different makes they represent.

The Mason & Risch Co. represent in their way of conducting business, all that is found in the larger American cities.

WILTON BROS., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have lately moved from their former location, 1427 Erin St. to new and more commodious quarters in the Olafson Block, Cor. King & James Streets. The rapid growth of the business necessitated this change. Steady attention to the requirements of the trade, and a large clientele of satisfied customers have caused the increase of business.

Any of our readers who wish to dispose of any product of the farm, will receive the best of treatment from the firm of Wilton Bros. Address them at their new quarters Cor King & James Sts. Winnipeg, Man.

MANY ARE THE TEMPTING DISHES which the thoughtful housewife plans to prepare during these warm summer days, and many are the times all her efforts in this direction are rendered fruitless through the inefficiency of the cooking apparatus. If there is one thing more than another that inspires confidence, that brings the smile of contentment to the face of the one who is preparing the meal, it is the knowledge that so far as the range or stove is concerned no fear need be had in that respect. If you are contemplating the purchase of a new range, if you are desirous of having your kitchen complete, we would refer you to the advertisement of "Royal Jewel" Steel Range in this issue, and would recommend your taking advantage of the offer made by Merrick, Anderson Co., 117 Bannatyne Ave. E., Winnipeg, to supply free book of 43 years experience.

THE RAYMOND LINES

The Old Canadian Reliables

The Raymond Sewing Machines

Have been made and sold in Canada for half a century, and are to-day known the length and breadth of the country as the leaders.

The National Cream Separators

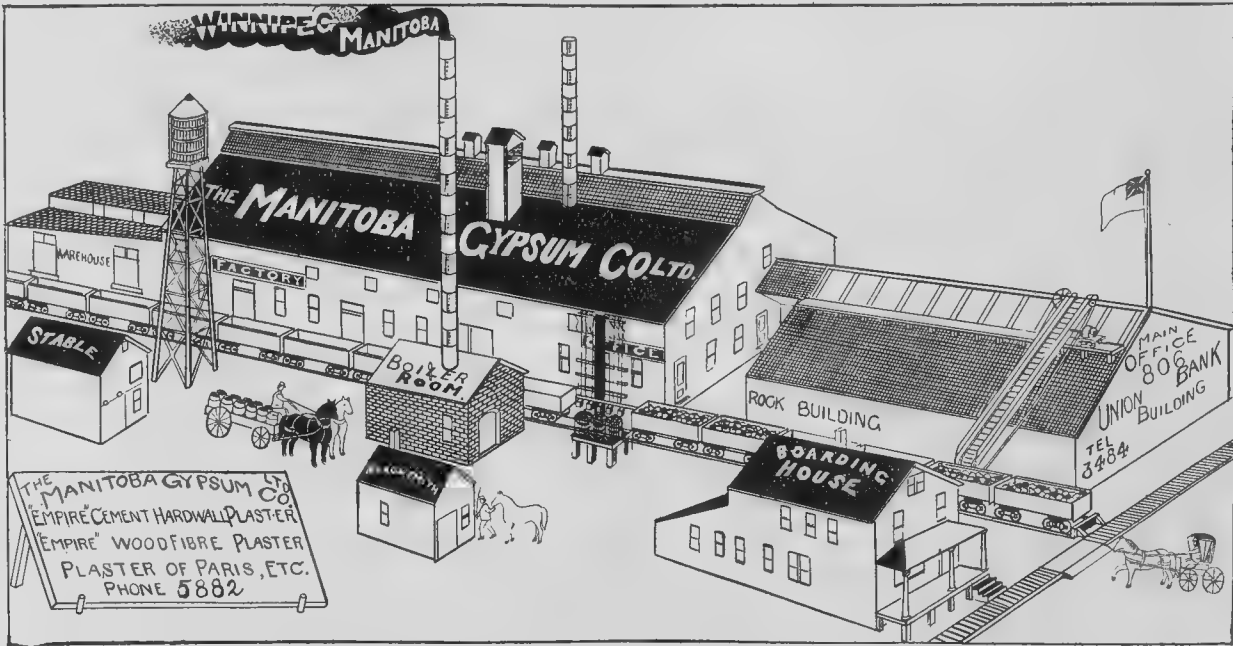
Are used exclusively by all the best dairymen and farmers, who will have nothing but the best.

Don't fail to see our exhibits in the Manufactures and Dairy Building while at Exhibition, and when up town drop in to our Show-rooms and look things over.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO., LTD.

324-6 Smith Street, Winnipeg.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY



And get your Plastering Material from the largest plaster mill in Canada, which makes the best plaster on earth.

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., LTD.,

806 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG.

Nothing Too Good For the Farmer

**He wants good Soil, good Climate, good
Markets and good Surroundings.**

**These can all be had, and of the very
best quality in the**

CHILLIWHACK VALLEY

The Garden Spot of the Dominion

For particulars regarding

**Dairy Farms, Fruit Farms, Poultry Farms
and land for Hop Culture**

Write

CAWLEY & PAISLEY

Box 294, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Our 28 years experience in
Chilliwack, should be of value to
intending purchasers

75 page Pamphlet on
Chilliwack free for asking

Don't forget the name of the place—it's Chilliwack, B.C.
See it before buying.

SHORTHORNS SELL WELL AT REGINA.

The auction sale of Shorthorns advertised by Messrs. A. & G. Mutch for June 26th was held as per arrangement, and so the Shorthorn herd at Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask., has passed out of existence. It was a businesslike looking herd and its members should do good in the yards and fields where they have gone. The bidding at the sale while not exciting was well maintained. The auctioneer, Geo P. Bellows, is a magnetic salesman and got the last dollar that could be raised upon each individual. The prices realized were considered satisfactory, although by comparison with those realized in Chicago by Col. Lowden they look low. Craigie Mains cattle, however, were not in high fit, especially as the difference in prices does not represent the difference in the quality of the cattle. In the Regina sale 29 head were sold, two being bull calves, for an average of \$120. The buyers were mostly from the country about Regina. The highest priced cow was Golden Gloster, \$250, and her roan bull calf about six months of age brought the highest price for bulls, \$255.

The following is the list of animals, the purchasers, and the prices realized, Amaranth, red cow, calved 1901, \$170, James Rehill, Lumsden.

Necklace 28th, red cow, calved 1901, \$170, J. A. Hanson, Cardston.

Sittyton Flower, red cow, calved 1903, \$210, P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Golden Drop, red cow, calved 1902, \$180, J. Cheyne, Manor.

Gloster Flower, red cow, calved 1902, \$150, G. A. Logan, Tuxford.

Brawith Bud 2nd, white cow calved 1904, \$150, P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Craigie Mains Gem, red cow, calved 1903, \$105, J. Rehill, Lumsden.

Necklace 29th, red cow, calved 1903, \$105, W. L. Lawler, Lawler.

Lavender Gem, roan cow, calved 1901, \$65, G. Spring Rice, Pense.

Northern Bounce, red cow, calved 1902, \$85, J. A. Hanson, Cardston.

Victoria Pearl, red cow calved 1902, \$150, J. E. Martin, Condie.

Duchess of Gloster 15th, red cow, calved 1903, \$90, T. M. Bryce, Yellow Grass.

Amaranth 2nd, red cow, calved 1905, \$105, W. L. Lawler, Lawler.

Golden Gloster, roan cow, calved 1901, \$250, P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Craigie Mains Lavender, red roan cow, calved 1903, \$160, J. Rehill, Lumsden.

Duchess of Gloster 17th, red heifer, calved 1905, \$40, J. Rehill, Lumsden.

Prairie Flower, red heifer, calved 1906, \$70, J. Rehill, Lumsden.

Craigie Mains Lavender 2nd red roan heifer, calved 1905, \$65, T. M. Bryce, Yellow Grass.

Fair Beauty, red cow, calved 1901, \$175, C. Ibbotson and J. N. Wood, Bladworth.

Amaranth 3rd, red heifer, calved 1906, \$85, J. Cheyne, Manor.

Necklace 30th, red heifer, calved 1906, \$80, G. H. Kidd, Lumsden.

Brawith Bud 3rd, red heifer, calved 1906, \$100, P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Golden Prince, red bull, calved 1906, \$130, R. H. Rogers, Regina.

Craigie Mains Leader, red bull, calved 1906, \$90, W. McLaren, Pense.

Walter Scott, red bull, calved 1906, \$90, W. H. Wanamaker, Grand Coulee.

Craigie Mains Prince, red bull, calved 1905, \$105, J. Rehill, Lumsden.

Prince of Sunnyside, red bull, calved 1906, \$125, J. E. Martin, Condie.

Duchess of Glosters 15th, bull calf six months of age, \$150, Geo A. Logan, Tuxford.

Golden Gloster's bull calf, \$255, P. M. Bredt, Regina.

THE BIG FAIR PREPARATIONS.

Entries for the various departments of the Winnipeg exhibition have been made in numbers and at a rate never before equalled in the exhibition's history.

The entries are already sixty per cent. more numerous than they were at a corresponding date last year.

Never before has there been displayed anything like the interest in the live stock as the present year. Herds, flocks and studs that were held aloof

in the past from the Winnipeg exhibition will this year be represented. These are from all parts of Western Canada the fact that the Winnipeg exhibition, July 13th to 20th, will be the greatest assembly of high-class live stock ever held in Winnipeg having become widely recognized throughout Western Canada.

The consequence that the Winnipeg exhibition has become in the world of business and the widespread belief that the assembly of live stock will be numerous and of a magnificent class is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a representative of the Japanese Government is completing arrangements to be present for the purpose of purchasing high-grade animals for export to Japan to improve the live stock of Japan, which, with its industrial and political development, has in the new-found spirit of economic progress considered an important factor in the development of the country.

Never before in the history of the exhibition or of Western Canadian racing has such a race program been offered and probably never will there have been such a race week as that of the coming exhibition. The amount of the purses, aggregating \$13,400, together with the class of entries, has aroused the spirit of competition among horsemen throughout Western Canada and the Northwestern States of the American Union and the keenest racing by the best of the racing stock will be given at the coming exhibition.

Interest in the dog show is daily increasing, entries being received from all parts of the country for competition in contests so that it is rapidly becoming classed among the important dog shows of the continent.

The poultry show and the exhibition of ladies' work will not only exceed all previous years, but will be special features of the exhibition.

The building devoted to wheat has been specially fitted up and a spectacular exhibition of the great cereal of the West provided as never before.

The platform attractions are promised to be of extraordinary interest. Music lovers will hear magnificent bands, and the greatest cornetist in the world, Paris Chambers.

Among the many exhibitors of high-class stock who will be represented at the Exhibition are W. Frank, Winnipeg; R. H. Faber, Condie, Sask.; W. V. Edwards, Souris; J. M. Webster, Cartwright; Frank Cronk, Tulare, S.D.; James Herriott, Souris; George Moffatt, Souris; R. C. McLaren, Swan Lake; W. H. Bryce, Arcola; W. James, Rosser; Greenway & Ring, Crystal City; R. M. Dale, South Qu'Appelle; W. Hardy, Roland; D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; John Graham, Carberry; R. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; Munro Pure Milk Co.; Sir Wm. Van Horne; W. H. Nesbitt, Roland; McGregor & Martin, Rounthwaite; J. R. Barron, Carberry.

AN AMERICAN REPORT OF CANADIAN CROPS.

The Canadian Northwest, as understood by the grain trade, comprises the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, which produce practically the total commercial grain crop of Northwestern Canada.

The remarkable growth of the grain production of this section in recent years has attracted widespread interest, and the small proportion of the area at present cultivated as compared with the area capable of cultivation gives promise of even greater development in the future.

Wheat, oats, and barley, in the order named, are the most important crops of this region, but flax, rye, and speltz are also cultivated.

In the eight years since 1898, the earliest year for which we have data for the separate provinces, the wheat acreage in the three provinces has increased 180.5 per cent. Manitoba shows the greatest absolute gain during this period, 1,653,305 acres, against

You Can't Go Wrong

BY PURCHASING A

FLORENCE WOOD PUMP

With one of the high-class pumps installed you can always rely on a satisfactory service. They are by far the best wood pump made. Write to us to-day and we will send you prices and particulars.

Melotte Cream Separators

Have won the approval of thousands of Western farmers by their satisfactory and economical service. They save money, time and labor; the profits from the dairy are greatly increased, the butter is of a better quality, and there is a complete absence of worry at skimming time.

Write to us to-day.

MELOTTE

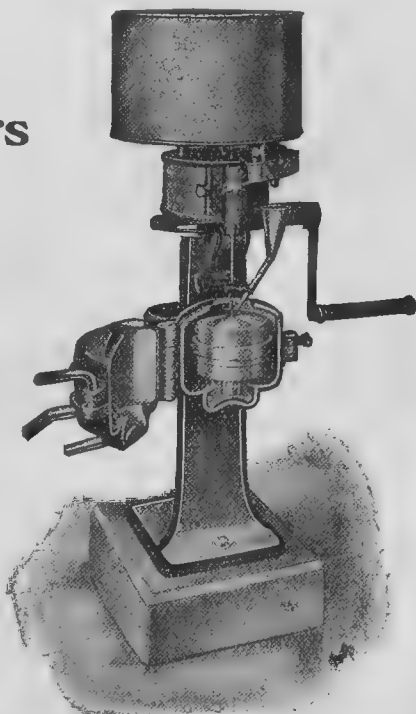
Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

W. ANTLIFF, Manager

Agents for Ideal Gasoline Engines.



Special Summer Sale

Produce Accepted

at highest market value F. O. B.
Winnipeg, instead of cash.



AT LAST WE HAVE COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING
AND CAN DEAL DIRECT FROM MILL TO MAN.

Clothing, Furnishings, Boots & Shoes

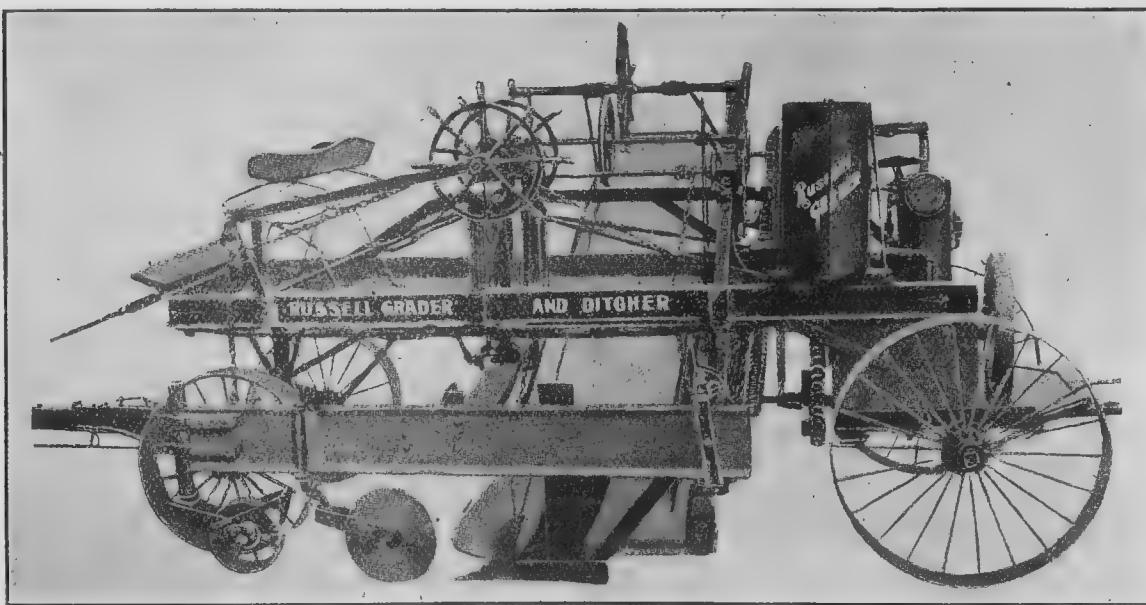
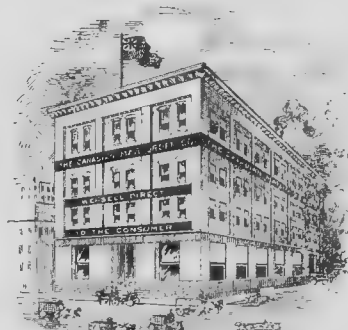
We deal direct with the consumer. Retail profit is thus saved. If you wish anything not mentioned in our catalog we will be pleased to quote prices on same. All goods are shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination. If not satisfactory return same to us. We accept orders from 50 cents up and ship to any part of Canada.



WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST

Canadian Mail Order Co.

163-165-167 James St., Winnipeg.



A Good Road Grader

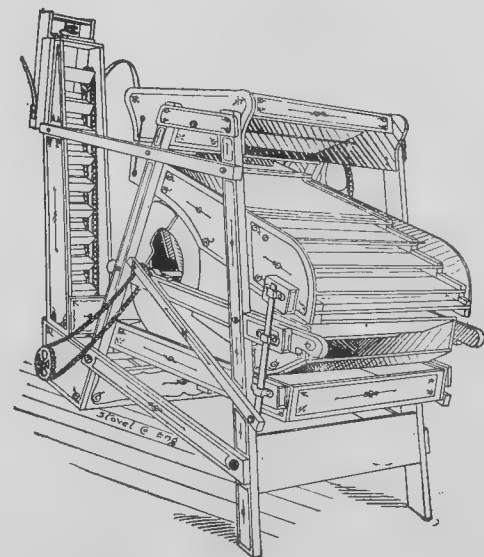
Means a perfect road. We have the machine. It is built for business and satisfaction. If you are interested in the prosperity of your district and want to improve the highway let us tell you more of this labor-saving machine.

The Hero Grain Separator

is still in the lead—solid in construction, easy to run, and perfect in separation it is to-day the outstanding winner with all who have tested its merits.

The Hero Manufacturing Co.

Winnipeg, Manitoba



Largest Manufacturers of Grain Separators west of the Great Lakes

The Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Canadian Northwest.

Issues Certificates for \$500.00, \$1000.00, and \$2000.00

A purely Western Fraternal Protection Association.

Has paid out to the widows and orphans of its deceased members over \$600,000.00, without disputing one single claim.

Has its Surplus Benefit Fund amounting to \$135,000.00 invested in Western securities at interest compounded half-yearly.

Its rates are adequate, and it is governed by its member on the Lodge system.

If you are interested write for particulars and rates
to _____ or _____

C. H. Jefferys, **Rev. C. Endicott**
Grand Recorder, Grand Master Workman,
P. O. Box 1290, Winnipeg, Man. P.O. Box 152, Arcola, Sask.

Enquire of the officers of the Lodge in your locality.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

WE are offering for Sale a number of choice ten-acre lots of Fruit Lands at **HOWSER LAKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.** In these lots one acre will be cleared and planted with fruit trees and bushes to order, the selling price including this. Water rights are included and ample timber for building and fuel is readily accessible. First-class cash markets for all produce raised. Railway station two miles, post office and general store one mile. The climate and scenery are magnificent, and there is good boating, hunting and fishing.

The following was recently received from the first party of settlers who purchased land for fruit growing from this company at Howser Lake and who took up their residence at the lake the first of May last. Each of the party was given a fortnight to thoroughly examine the allotment picked out for him, with the option of changing the lot selected or withdrawing. All retained their lots and in addition stated as below:

Howser, B. C., May 15, 1907.

We, the undersigned, residents at Howser Lake, British Columbia, who purchased ten-acre blocks of fruit land from Messrs. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner while at Winnipeg, desire to express our great satisfaction with the soil, climate and scenery.

The soil is fully up to the description given us, the quality being further proven by the results already attained by the earlier settlers on the lake, while the scenery is grand and beautiful beyond description.

(Signed) C. P. R. Hutton
R. Tangye
W. Tangye
H. S. Davis

Chas. P. S. Henderson
S. Clarke
L. R. Hutton

For further particulars, address

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
391 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE
Manitoba Assurance Co.
Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.,
The largest fire company in the world.
Northwest Branch: Winnipeg Canada.
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts
FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

1,454,333 acres in Saskatchewan, and 133,279 in Alberta; but, relatively, the growth in Saskatchewan and Alberta has been much greater, the percentage of increase being as follows: Saskatchewan, 526 per cent.; Alberta, 425 per cent.; and Manitoba, 111 per cent.

The growth of the area under oats and barley during this period is not less striking. In Manitoba the oats acreage increased 125 per cent. that under barley 200 per cent.; in Saskatchewan oats gained 864 per cent. and barley 539 per cent., and in Alberta the gain was 766 per cent. and 744 per cent., respectively.

In the two provinces first named wheat is of preponderating importance, the acreage under this crop in 1906 representing in Manitoba 65.5 per cent. of the total grain area and in Saskatchewan 69.2 per cent. In Alberta oats are the more important crop, the acreage in 1906 representing 58.1 per cent. of the total grain area, while wheat represented but 28.3 per cent. The growth of the wheat area, however,

was relatively much greater, the percentage of increase being 53.1 per cent. as against 39 per cent. for oats.

It is interesting to note that flax shows the same tendency to move westward that has been observed in the United States. While the acreage in Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially the latter, shows large gains every year, the area under this crop in the older province of Manitoba has begun to decline, the downward tendency being first manifested in 1904.

The development of grain farming in the Northwest was greater in 1906 than in 1905; but, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the increase in production in Manitoba and Saskatchewan fell somewhat below general expectations and was not commensurate with the increase in acreage.

The following statement gives the official estimates of the acreage and yield of grain crops in 1906, in comparison with similar estimates in 1905:

Grain crops of the Canadian Northwest.

ACREAGE.

	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley Acres.	Flax. Acres.	Rye. Acres.	Speltz Acres.
Manitoba:						
1906.....	3,141,537	1,155,961	474,242	18,790	4,195	.....
1905.....	2,643,588	1,031,239	432,298	24,770	6,923	.....
Increase, per cent.....	18.8	12.1	9.7	24.1	39.4	.....
Saskatchewan:						
1906.....	1,730,586	639,893	53,565	76,005	.....	768
1905.....	1,130,084	449,936	32,946	25,315	.....	1,282
Increase, per cent.....	53.1	42.2	62.9	200.2	.....	440.1
Alberta:						
1906.....	164,627	337,458	73,825	3,533	1,251	491
1905.....	107,527	242,801	64,530	581	No data.	178
Increase, per cent.....	53.1	39.0	14.4	508.1	.....	175.8
Total, three provinces						
1906.....	5,036,750	2,133,312	601,632	98,328	5,446	1,259
1905.....	3,881,199	1,723,976	529,774	50,666	6,923	1,460
Increase per cent.....	29.8	23.7	13.6	94.1	21.3	13.8

PRODUCTION.

	Win. bu.	Win. bu.	Win. bu.	Win. bu.	Win. bu.	Win. bu.
Manitoba:						
1906.....	63,180,720	52,290,566	18,085,091	282,976	103,857	.....
1905.....	57,518,738	46,917,454	14,507,408	337,268	178,529	.....
Increase, per cent.....	9.8	11.5	24.7	16.1	41.8	.....
Saskatchewan:						
1906.....	38,207,417	24,720,802	1,357,902	733,086	.....	20,094
1905.....	26,930,057	19,818,554	921,551	410,955	.....	36,441
Increase, per cent.....	41.9	24.7	58.2	78.4	.....	444.9
Alberta:						
1906.....	3,895,829	14,209,252	2,241,670	36,968	29,185	14,136
1905.....	2,379,214	9,814,019	1,829,819	8,600	No data.	4,558
Increase, per cent.....	63.7	44.8	22.5	329.9	.....	210.1
Total, three provinces						
1906.....	105,283,966	91,220,620	21,684,663	1,053,030	133,042	34,230
1905.....	86,828,009	76,550,027	17,258,778	756,823	178,529	40,999
Increase, per cent.....	21.3	19.2	25.6	39.1	25.5	16.5

a Decrease, per cent.—Crop Reporter, Washington, D. C.

Questions and Answers

DRIVING THROUGH FARM.

Are people allowed to drive through my farm to save time and because there is a little stream on the road allowance which needs a bridge of some kind.

Alta.

S. P.

Ans.—You should notify the council of your local improvement district and have them take the matter in hand.

PICKETS: KNIFE.

Will you please tell me the number of pickets that are required to fence a quarter section.

What is the price of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE knife?

J. T.

Ans.—It all depends upon the width of the pickets and how far apart they are placed. It can easily be worked out

when these facts are known. It is two miles around a quarter; reduce this to inches and divide by the number of inches each picket covers.

2. The price of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE knife is one new subscriber for one year. We do not put a cash price upon it, but knives of its class sell in the stores for seventy-five cents.

AGE OF BREEDING HORSES.

Up to what age should a stallion be a successful breeder?

Is there any harm in breeding a three-year-old filly?

N. N.

Ans.—It all depends upon the individual; some horses have stood for service up to thirty years of age, while others are old at twelve. The age of the horse apparently has no detrimental effect upon the produce.

There is no better age at which to breed a filly than at three years old.

CANADIAN VETERINARIANS.

I should be glad if you could give me a little idea of the cost etc., for a two year's training for young men for veterinary surgeons in Canada. I should be thankful for any particulars about the same. If you could not write to me concerning it perhaps you will be good enough to publish some particulars

S. E.

Kent, Eng.

Ans.—The course at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, where practically all our Veterinarians are trained, has been a two-year course until recently, but we understand the college is to be taken over by the Government and affiliated with the University and the course extended to three years. The cost of the course depends a good deal upon the student's habits of life. There is six months board at about \$4 per week, tuition fees which will probably be about \$50, text books probably \$50, and other incidentals according to tastes and means. Two hundred dollars per year should cover all necessary expenses.

OPENING POSTAL PARCELS.

Has a postmaster in Manitoba a right to open a parcel that comes in the mail from Ontario or any part of Manitoba? I have had several parcels opened.

J. M.

Ans.—No. None!

STALLION FEES.

Would you kindly through the columns of your valuable paper give me information on the following points.

1. (a) Can a stallion owner demand his fees for service of mare, on the insurance plan before the mare foals? (b) If so, when?

2. Can the average horse owner tell, with sureness, if a mare is in foal three or four months before her time?

3. Is it possible that an experienced horsemen could be deceived as to whether a mare was in foal or not at ten months?

Appreciating the value of your good paper and thanking you in anticipation.

Alta. J. E. E.

Ans.—On most stallion cards and bills the conditions of service state when the fees are to be paid, generally in the month of January, or when the mare proves to be with foal. That word proves generally means, when the owner and stallioner agree that she is with foal or either party may get one or more experienced horsemen to help them to a decision when the stallion owner appears to collect. 2. Under practically all circumstances the stallion owner can tell with sureness and is entitled to his fees before February in each year.

3. Of course the most experienced man might be deceived in some peculiar instances, even up to eleven months.

TRANSFERRING NOTE.

I am going to ask questions which I would like answered in your paper. My enquiry is this. A sold B a pig for \$20 A took B's note for the amount. B paid A \$10 in two \$5 payments. The first \$5 was endorsed on note and the other \$5 was not, but A acknowledged receiving same. A trades note to D for a calf, D sells note to E, E holds money belonging to B, and when paying B his money, gives B his note as \$15. How is B to get back his \$5 which he paid A.

Sask. T. H. S.

Ans.—If E is a holder in due course, without notice of either or both payments of \$5.00 B the maker of the note will be liable to pay again to E the payment not endorsed on the note. If the note was overdue when transferred to D, B will not be liable to D. If the note was overdue when D transferred to E, B. will not be liable to E for more than was actually due on the note. The transferee of an overdue promissory note takes subject to all equities. As A wrongfully transferred the note to B if B is compelled to pay E, B can recover the \$5.00 from A.

THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

We are the pioneer firm in placing Kootenay Fruit Lands before the Western Public. Needless to say, we secured choice land when we purchased, as the whole country was then open for selection.

When we first advertised these lands some people (who had not seen the Kootenay) thought we were too optimistic, but to-day these is no other place so much talked about as this wonderful fruit valley and not a word can be heard except in praise.

We have carefully considered conditions in the Kootenay as they relate to the purchaser and have worked out the following unequalled plans of sale.

OFFER NO. 1

We will sell Ten Acres or more on easy terms at prices varying from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Prices vary according to quality of land, location, etc. We will be pleased to submit a number of lots for sale with detailed descriptions and prices.

OFFER NO. 2

We will develop land purchased from us, charging only the actual expenses incurred. We will clear and plant whatever acreage the purchaser desires (from one acre to his whole purchase) plant same and attend to the trees for three years. We will submit to interested parties particulars of lots, with cost of same, and cost of developing from one acre up. This enables a man in a good position to hold same till his orchard is on a money making basis.

OFFER NO. 3

Our development work and the work on our own land require a great deal of help. We will sell ten acres adjoining the land which we are developing at \$100 per acre. We will accept a cash payment of \$250 and allow the purchaser to pay for the balance by working on our land, for which we will allow him \$3 per ten-hour day. We only require purchaser to work on our land half his time; he may work more, if desired, and will receive credit accordingly and thus get his own land more quickly paid for. We only require the purchaser to give us half his time in order that he may have the balance of the time to improve his own land.

OFFER NO. 4

Cut this ad. out and if you make a purchase of ten acres or more on any of the plans mentioned above, during the months of July and August, the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) will be credited on account of your payments. This will equal your railway fare to your land.

We have adopted these plans so that any man who desires a home in the Kootenay may secure same on terms which are most suitable for him.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, LITERATURE Etc., SENT ON REQUEST.

THE FISHER-HAMILTON CO.

615 ASHDOWN BLOCK

BRANCH OFFICE - - NELSON

WINNIPEG, Man.

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE OLD LAND

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year.....\$1.50

The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75

Both together are worth..... 3.25

Our special clubbing offer gives both

the papers for only.....\$2.25

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Death to Potato Bugs

P
A
R
I
S



KING BUG: WELL BOYS! I KNEW SOMETHING FEARFUL WAS BOUND TO HAPPEN WHEN I HEARD THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY WERE SHIPPING THEIR PARIS GREEN TO THESE PARTS.

G
R
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N

Besides being death to Potato Bugs, Paris Green is also recommended for exterminating that obnoxious pest:

The CUT WORM

Buy your supply early. Remember the shortage last year. If your store-keeper hasn't our goods in stock, write us. Be sure our name is on the package. It's a guarantee of quality.

When You Buy Paints

You cannot go wrong by insisting on having goods bearing our name. It will certainly pay you. THE DRY COLORS for our paints are made in our own factory, and the linseed oil is crushed in our own mills.

Write us for information, color cards, etc. also for booklet of houses illustrating color effects.

The Canada Paint Co. Limited

Montreal

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

In one of our large departmental stores an obliging salesman had taken every roll of cloth but one from the shelves to show to a persistent woman. The last roll was on the top shelf. "You needn't bother any more," she replied to the weary clerk, "if you who was about to reach for the remaining roll, "I was simply waiting for a friend."

"Madam," said the clerk, "if you think she's in the last roll I'll gladly get it down for you."—*Boston Post*

He got a day off, away from home, through the old dodge of saying he was going out shooting, but he had to bring his wife a fine rabbit, for which he paid a good price at the butcher's.

"Ah!" said his deceived darling, after having sniffed a long time, "you did right to shoot the poor thing. It was time it died."—*Sporting Times*.

"Ya-as, suh, Ah is a slave befo' de wah, suh." "But when the war was over you got your freedom." "No, suh; Ah was married, den, an' Ah's married evah sence."

Billy Bronx—You've got a new baby at your house, I hear.

Harlem Flatte—Great heavens, man! Can you hear it away up where you live?—*New York Times*.

A physician once had a grave dug for a patient supposed to be dying, who afterward recovered, and over this error of judgment the doctor was joked for many years.

Once he attended, in consultation with three confreres, another patient. This patient really died. After the death, as the physicians discussed the case together, one of them said:

"Since quick burial is necessary we might inter the body temporarily. I understand our brother has a vacant grave on hand."

The doctor smiled. "Yes," he said, "I believe I am the only physician present whose graves are not all filled."

Schoolmaster—You ask me if I love you? O, darling, when I had to punish a boy this afternoon I gave him your name to write out 500 times!—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

A man riding through the mountain of Tennessee stopped one evening to water his horse before a little cabin, outside of which sat an old colored woman watching the antics of a couple of piccaninies playing near by.

"Good-evening, Aunty," he called. "Cute pair of boys you've got. Your children?"

"Laws-a-massy! Mah chillun! Deed, dem's mah daughteh's chilluns. Come hyah, you boys."

As the boys obeyed the summons the man inquired their names.

"Clah to goodness, sah, dem chilluns is right smaht named!" said the old woman. "Ye see, mah daughtah done 'ligion long ago, an' narred dese hyah right out de Bible, sah, Dis hyah onee's nameded Apostle Paul, an' de uddah's called Epistle Peter."

"He advertised to extract teeth widout pain and he near tore my head off."

"What did you do?"

"Since he didn't extract 'em widout pain I let 'im extract 'em widout pay-in'."—*Houston Post*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TROUBLE WITH FOALS.

I am having trouble with my colts. Probably your vet. could tell me what to do with them. The first one came healthy and strong. The milk came through him. But in three or four days his bowels commenced to give him trouble (constipation), at about two weeks he went lame, swelling in the stifle joint and right down below the hock. Finally he died four or five weeks old. We kept him in a new stable. There never was a horse stood in the stall where he was born until his mother stood there. We treated his navel with carbolic acid and water from

the day he was born until it fell off. For his bowels we gave the mother raw linseed oil; then we gave the colt magnesia, then we tried castor oil, and from that to raw linseed oil which was the only thing to give him any relief. However, we didn't seem to do him any good, so let him take pot luck. His bowels gave him trouble to the end.

I have another colt, two weeks old; his bowels are acting the same way. Water has started to drop from his navel. I put a pin through his navel and tied a cord around it. It seems to have stopped the leak; otherwise the colt is healthy and smart.

Alta.

G. H. C.

Ans.—There is no doubt your colt was affected with germ poisoning through the navel. Try bichloride of mercury solution on the next one.

The bowel trouble is better treated by injections of warm water than by any medicine. Turn the mare on the grass.

RUPTURED COLT.

I have a foal which is ruptured in the scrotum; was so when foaled. What are the disposing causes for such a condition? And what should be done to effect a cure?

W. H. G.

Minto Mun, Man.

Ans.—There might not be any predisposing cause only it might be a very large colt and the abdominal ring not properly closed. For treatment, you will have to call in the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon as an operation will be required.

INFLUENZA.

Would you please give me some information concerning a sick mare? Breath heavy and quick, bad cough, glands of the throat swollen, one eye irritated, running at the nose. Looks in good condition and eats well.

C. H. O.

Raymond, Alta.

Ans.—Your mare no doubt has influenza; give quinine in dram doses three times per day, also the following: spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, nitrous ether 4 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna 1 ounce; fluid extract of nuxvomica 4 drams; mix all together and give 2 tablespoonfuls three times a day in a cup cold water as a drench. Apply mustard to throat.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

1. Can you give me particulars of the regulations governing the granting of certificates for running a steam or gasoline outfit for plowing or threshing?

2. Can you also give me the relative merits of the two types of engines: gasoline and steam?

Sask.

G. R. B.

Ans.—1. In Saskatchewan that part of the act relating to granting of certificates to engineers reads as follows:

27. Anyone not holding a final provisional or interim certificate of qualification as an engineer or a permit under this Act who at any time operates any steam boiler or is in charge of any steam boiler while in operation, whether as owner or as engineer, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

28. Any person who holds a certificate of qualification as an engineer from any incorporated body authorised to grant such certificates of qualification for operating steam boilers and engines or from the Dominion or any provincial Government or from any competent authority in any other portion of the British Empire or the United States shall be entitled upon making application to the commissioner accompanied by such evidence of his qualification as may be required by the commissioner and upon payment of a fee of \$3 to obtain a certificate of qualification as an engineer in the class determined by the commissioner and to be registered under the provisions of this Act.

29. Any person who produces a certificate of uniform good conduct and sobriety from the owner or owners by whom he has been employed or from some other reliable person and shows to the satisfaction of the commissioner that he has had at least one year's or three threshing seasons' experience in the

operation of a steam boiler or boilers or at least three years' apprenticeship in an establishment for the manufacture of steam engines or boilers or receives a certificate of an inspector certifying that he has been examined in the theory and practice of operating a steam boiler and found duly qualified may upon payment of a fee of \$3 be granted a provisional certificate of qualification valid for a period of one year from the date hereof.

(2) The commissioner may upon the recommendation of an inspector grant a second provisional certificate valid for a period of one year from its date to any person who has submitted to an examination in accordance with the provisions of section 32 but has failed to receive from such inspector a recommendation for a final certificate of qualification.

(3) Any holder of a provisional certificate of qualification may secure another certificate of the same class upon payment of a fee of \$3 and upon the presentation of a recommendation satisfactory to the commissioner from an owner by whom he has been employed while holding such certificate, and if he is unable to secure such recommendation the inspector may make an investigation and upon his recommendation another provisional certificate may be granted.

(4) Any holder of a provisional certificate of qualification issued under this Act may operate a boiler of 35 horse power and no more.

30. Before issuing a recommendation for the registration of and issue of a final certificate the inspector shall thoroughly examine the candidate as to his knowledge of the construction, care and operation of stationary steam boilers and engines and shall satisfy himself of his competency.

31. The examination of the holders of the provisional certificates of qualification provided for by section 29 of this Act or of any person desiring to qualify as hereinafter provided and the issue of certificates to such candidates as may pass such examination shall be conducted in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the commissioner and a fee of \$3 shall be paid for every examination.

(2) Any person who can prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that he has had extensive experience as an operator of a steam boiler may be allowed to write for a final examination and of such class as determined by the inspector.

32. Final certificate issued under the provisions of this Act shall be divided into three classes, viz.: first, second and third and the holder of a third class certificate shall be allowed to operate a boiler of fifty horse power and no more.

(2) A third class certificate shall be issued to every candidate for such certificate who receives forty per cent. of the marks obtainable on the paper written on by him.

(3) A second class certificate shall be issued to every candidate for such certificate who receives fifty per cent. of the marks obtainable on the paper written on by him.

(4) A first class certificate shall be issued to every candidate for such certificate who receives sixty per cent. of the marks obtainable on the paper written on by him.

(5) If a candidate for a second class certificate receives less than fifty per cent. but more than thirty-five per cent. of the number of marks obtainable he may be granted a third class engineers certificate if not already in possession of one.

(6) No person shall write for a first or second class certificate unless he is of the full age of twenty-one years, nor for a third class certificate unless of the full age of eighteen years.

33. If for any reason a candidate for final engineer's certificate is unable to write legibly the inspector may employ an amanuensis whose services shall be paid for by the candidate and in such case the inspector shall make statement in form A in the schedule of this Act and the amanuensis shall make declaration in form B in the schedule to this Act.

(2) For any candidate for an engineer's certificate who fails to understand the English language the inspector may employ an interpreter whose services



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reliable it would not matter which Piano you purchased, but they're not! Some are made to sell cheap. Others look well but do not wear well.



When You Purchase a MORRIS UPRIGHT PIANO

You are getting the Piano built right here in Canada—a Piano in which only the highest grade of material is used—a Piano that not only **looks well**, but **wears well** and produces a wonderful tone. You can depend upon the "Morris." We guarantee every instrument. Select your Piano here to-day.] Pay for it monthly.

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S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Western Manager, 228 Portage Ave.

Thompson, Sons & Co. to the Grain Growers.

All grain markets are strong, especially the wheat markets. In order to realize highest prices, grain growers need to ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur and employ an experienced and reliable commission house to handle for them. We are such and respectfully ask you to employ us. We have the very best facilities for disposing of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write to us for shipping instructions and market information.

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The success is phenomenal of

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COCOA

Its purity, strength and fine flavor are being appreciated by everyone who uses it.

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A Stimulating Tonic that increases egg production, cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Etc.

1½ lbs. 25c.—at Dealers

Hackney Stock Food Co.

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Write for free Poultry book

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YOU HAVE
FOR SALE
USE THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

Assurance Made Doubly Sure

Canadians were particularly interested in the Canadian insurance investigation. Mutual Life of Canada Policy Holders are now doubly sure of their wisdom in taking policies in



They know that the policy-holders own everything—control everything—get everything.

They know that this company is gaining in financial strength every day. And they have daily proof of the wisdom of taking out insurance in a company which can show such progress as this:

Gain in Income in 1906.....	\$ 115,904.22
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Gain in Surplus in 1906.....	251,377.46
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yet the expenses were \$10,224.36 less than in 1905.

Write for the 37th Annual Statement of any of the Company's Agents or to

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Manager,
WINNIPEG

THOMAS JONES, Supt. for Manitoba,
WINNIPEG

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We have a select list of large and small farms for sale in the best parts of British Columbia, suitable for Fruit or Grain growing, Stock or Poultry raising. Also city lots and dwellings. Our climate is unexcelled. Write us for full particulars.

Royal Jewel Steel Range

MADE IN ALL SIZES FOR COAL OR WOOD
FITTED WITH IMPROVED DUPLEX GRATE



The Oven is made of one piece of heavy sheet steel, so braced that it is impossible for it to warp or break away from fastenings. It is large and square and has a capacity for 16 loaves of bread. The Oven Door is nicely poised and strongly supported.

Write for descriptive book of "43 Years' Experience Making Stoves."

MERRICK-ANDERSON CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

shall be paid for by the candidate; and in such case the inspector shall make statement in form C in the schedule to this Act and the interpreter shall make declaration in form D in the schedule to this Act.

34. Any candidate who considers he has been unfairly dealt with by any inspector may appeal in writing to the commissioner setting forth his grievance and the commissioner shall at once cause such charge to be investigated and shall give a decision in the matter which shall be final.

35. Every person holding a certificate under this Act shall expose it in some conspicuous place in the engine or boiler room in which he is employed or cause it to be attached to the engine or boiler of which he is in charge; and in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$5 and not more than \$20.

(2) If such person be employed in charge of a portable engine and boiler he shall produce his certificate for inspection on being required so to by an inspector.

(3) The absence of such certificate or its non-production on demand shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person operating the engine or boiler has no certificate.

36. Any person other than those mentioned in sections 28, 29 and subsection 2 of section 31 of this Act who may desire to qualify for registration and to obtain a certificate entitling him to operate steam boilers and engines connected therewith in the province shall serve twelve months or three threshing seasons as assistant to the holder of a certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act and at the expiration of such term shall pass an examination as heretofore provided in this Act.

(2) Before being entitled to such examination the said assistant shall file with the inspector satisfactory evidence as to the length and nature of such service.

37. When an inspector issues a recommendation for a final certificate under this Act he may grant an interim certificate to the candidate for a period of thirty days pending receipt of certificate from the department.

38. In case any owner of a steam boiler shows to the satisfaction of an inspector that he is unable by some unforeseen occurrence to immediately secure the services of a duly qualified person the inspector may grant a permit to any person who produces satisfactory evidence of good conduct and sobriety and knowledge of operating steam boilers to operate such boiler for a period of thirty days from the date of such permit and in such case no penalty shall be incurred by reason of the holder of such permit operating such steam boiler during the period covered thereby.

(2) A fee of \$3 shall be paid to the inspector for every such permit issued by him.

39. Anyone who employs a person to operate a steam boiler who has not a certificate or permit under this Act shall be guilty of a breach of the provisions of this Act.

40. The commissioner may upon due cause being shown cancel any certificate issued under the provisions of this Act.

41. The commissioner may from time to time make such regulations and prescribe such forms as may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act.

42. The fees payable under this Act shall be paid into the general revenue fund.

43. Any person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act for which no provision is herein made shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

2. As for the relative merits of the two class of engines they are quite apparent, but what comparative value should attach to their different merits we are not prepared to say. It is a point upon which there is room for a wide difference of opinion and it is likely that both will be used for many years to come, but the time will doubtless come when the gas engine will be the more commonly used upon farms.

We are still offering

A Free Trip TO NELSON, B.C.

to any purchaser of a block of our Fruit Land.

We have a splendid list of improved and unimproved, large and small tracts, which we want you to inspect. We believe that an inspection of the land, together with the general inducements of of the Kootenay district, such as unexcelled scenery, a faultless climate, an abundance of water, good transportation and a ready market will guarantee a sale, and so we make this offer of a Free Trip.

Here are a couple of properties on our list:

320 ACRES of finest land, level, free of stone, well watered. 14 acres cleared and cropped, small bearing orchard, good house and outbuildings. Price only \$14 per acre. Cash and terms.

60 ACRES splendid lake front location. Best fruit soil, small clearing and orchard, balance easiest clearing. Fine running stream. An ideal home farm. Price \$75 per acre on easy terms

Clayton & Clayton

FRUIT LANDS
Box 104

REAL ESTATE
Nelson, B. C.



NOTICE is hereby given that by Order in Council dated 10th June, 1907, that portion of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan bounded by the International Boundary, the Rocky Mountains and a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the Northern boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve to the line between ranges 5 and 6 west of the 5th meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway to the line between townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 26 and 27 west of the 4th principal meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer River, thence north along the Red Deer River to the line between townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th principal meridian, thence south along the 4th principal meridian to the Red Deer River, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd meridian, thence south along that line to the line between townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 20 and 21 west of the 2nd meridian, thence south to the International Boundary line, is declared to be infected with Mange.

It is further provided, that all cattle within the said area are to be treated for the said disease between June 1st and August 15th, 1907, subject to certain limitations and provisions which, together with all other details, are set forth on posters issued by this Department and circulated throughout the above-mentioned area.

Copies of the poster in question will be furnished on application to the nearest detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police, or to the undersigned.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,

Veterinary Director General

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

We Own 80,000 Acres of the

Best Wheat Land

In Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY
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"NOBEL"

This name is one to conjure with in Explosives. Dominion Sovereign Shells are loaded with Nobel's Empire Bulk Smokeless, a powder which has made Nobel's famous. The great penetration and minimum recoil of

SOVEREIGN SHELLS

are the delight of every trap shot.

Made in Canada and guaranteed by the

Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL. 9-07



INFLUENZA: POWDER.

1. I have some sick horses which are taken sick in the following way. They first go off their feed; their ears droop and they begin to lose their vitality; then they get a severe attack of coughing which sounds hollow and dry; they lose flesh very quickly and draw up in the flank and appear hardly able to stand and get a staggering gait more noticeable in their hind parts. Could you give me a name for this disease?

A friend of mine has given me a small quantity of the enclosed powder and I have used a little and it appears to be doing my horses good, but he does not know what the composition of the powder is. Could you tell me what it is and the quantities of each ingredient, as I should like to get some? Also whether you think my horses are benefiting by their use?

Sask.

A. E.

Ans.—1. Your horses are no doubt suffering with influenza of a very bad form. Some quinine in dram doses three times per day and a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice a day for two or three days. Feed well but not too much dry grain.

2. The powder contains powdered charcoal and bichloride of soda and perhaps a little antimony. Most likely was made up for worm powder. The quantities are about equal. Will do your horses no harm.

PAYING FOR LAND.

A buys a section of land from a land company in Toronto for \$8,000, pays \$2,500 down and agrees to pay balance in ten years in yearly payments. First payment came due last April and A finds after putting up a good house and stable he cannot meet this payment but has paid up the interest. Can said company take the land before the ten years are up if A still keeps paying the full interest and principal as he is able?

Alta.

A. S.

Ans.—A is bound by the terms of the agreement which he signed. Without seeing the contract for purchase, it is impossible to say definitely whether or not the company could foreclose. We should advise A to take his agreement to a solicitor, who can then give him precise information.

THAT HANDY HOG FEEDER.

Kindly give me the address of the Winnipegosis man who invented a self-grinder out of a barrel for feeding pigs. I saw a model on the train and the owner said it was written up in your paper.

Man.

J. C.

Ans.—The device was described in our May 29th issue. The name of the inventor is J. C. Sileffert who promises to have the device upon exhibition this year.

PORK FROM LAME HOG.

Can you tell me if it would be safe to kill and cure for bacon a young sow that has lost the use of her hind quarters. She was well until this spring, when she began to fall on her left hind quarters until now she can only walk by going on the inside of her hind feet. She can eat well and seems in good health.

Sask.

R. J. R.

Ans.—Pork from such an animal should be good food, as the trouble is in the blood and joints, the muscles or lean meat being afterwards affected.

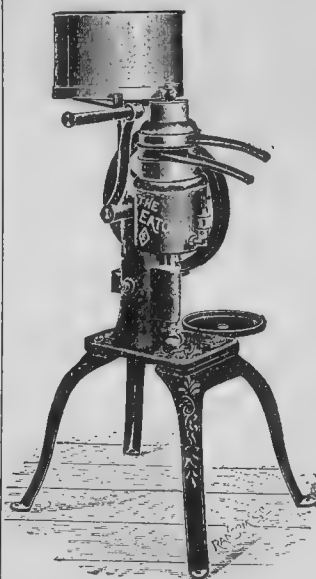
SOME HORSE QUERIES.

I am feeding these horses hay and five quarts of oats each, three times a day; last feed is boiled and one tea-cup full of flax-seed added to it. Their droppings have a large quantity of oats in them. Can I stop this without chopping the oats, as I am a long distance from a mill? Have had their teeth attended to.

Horse has a hard lump the size of a hen's egg on inside of left hind leg under hock. Can it be taken off without stopping work?

Horses out to pasture yesterday. When going to clean them this morning found the grey horse had an enormous lot of lumps all over the fore part of the body except under mane and lower part of legs. There are none practically where he can reach them with his tail. Would mosquitoes do this as

SEE OUR SEPARATOR EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR.



The Eatonia Cream Separator will be on view at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and all interested will have an opportunity of seeing the kind of work it does and of having explained to them its many points of Superiority.

In competition with leading makes has won some of the highest awards offered for cream separators. Its three leading features are:

EXCELLENCE OF WORK

EASE OF OPERATION

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION

Tests have proved that the machine extracts practically all the cream fat from milk. Much less power is required to run it than other machines of similar capacity.

It contains so few parts that it can be cleaned in a fraction of the time required to clean others that have many parts.

It is so well built that it seldom goes out of order and requires but few repairs.

Write for our prices, they will surprise you.

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OUR POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL.

5 pairs of Lace \$6.30 postage free.

Curtains, for (White or Ecru.)

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The 5 pairs in one Lot, \$6.30. Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free \$7.10

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Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.



WASH DAY IS CHILD'S PLAY WITH THE NEW CENTURY WASHING MACHINE.

It means cleaner, whiter clothes—no backache—no chapped hands—no torn garments—no shrunken fabrics. It means a tubful of clothes washed every five minutes, with less trouble and exertion than running a sewing machine.

SOLD BY MOST DEALERS AT \$8.50

Write for free catalogue that tells the whole story.

The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

An Okanagan Snap

160 acres 4 miles from town; 50 acres bottom land cultivated, 3 acres bearing orchard. Splendid buildings; 18 head cattle, 5 head horses and all the implements. Price only \$8500. Terms Apply to

Armstrong Realty Co., Armstrong, B. C.

Send for List

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Highest Grade

FOR SALE BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

J. LAING STOCKS

BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.

In Buying Fruit Lands in B. C. why not Buy the Best?

ROBSON IS THE CREAM OF THE KOOTENAY

Dr. A. H. Mabey, of Gananoque, Ont., writes us under date April 30, 1907, as follows:

"When I first saw your advertisement re Robson Fruit Lands, I thought it was a very fair proposition, and as a result asked you to select a lot for me. Having decided to see the West during my holidays, I made it a point to look over the ground for myself, and must say I found it fully equal to what it was represented to be."

We carefully select every lot we sell. If our selection does not suit, you can exchange for any other unsold lot on examination. Your money back if you want it.

Write for descriptive literature. It's free.

McDERMID & McHARDY
NELSON, B. C.

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Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

Columbia River Fruit Lands, Kootenay, B.C.

Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers without brokers' intermediate profit. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general land surveying.

J. D. ANDERSON, British Columbia Government Surveyor
TRAIL, B. C.

You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal

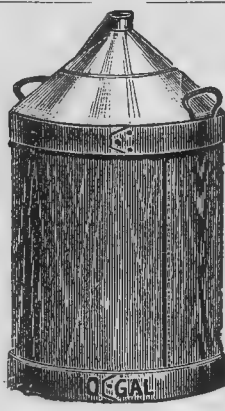
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.



The Belt with a Service Record

THRESHERMEN:

before placing your order for supplies for the coming season send for our new catalogue. We can save you money on everything.



High-grade cylinder Oil fully guaranteed



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whifle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

10

50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited - Montreal.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

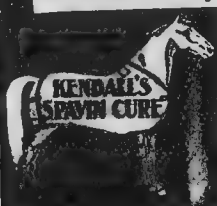
The Horseman's Friend
—Safe and Sure.

If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a Sprain, Strain or Bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse, that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any Soft Bunches or Swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure. Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and always find it safe and sure." HUBERT P. MCNEILL.

TRAVELERS' REST, P.E.I., Dec. 15, '05.
\$1. a bottle—\$ for \$5. Write for a copy of our great book "Treatise On The Horse." It's a mine of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition. Mailed free.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
ENOSBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



they are very thick? The two dark brown horses have hardly any lumps on them. The grey was clipped in the spring. Where the lumps are it seems about as rough as the foam on a pail of milk.

A. S.

Ans.—1. Some horses have a habit of bolting their oats which is difficult to stop. There are feed boxes made to keep a horse from getting too much grain at one mouthful so that they may chew it better. It would be a good idea to feed chop with the grain or mix some bran with it.

2. Apply a blister composed of binodide of mercury, 1 dram; cantharides powder, 1 dram; vaseline, 1 ounce. Rub in well; leave on for two days; then wash off and grease; can repeat blister in a month.

3. The lumps on your grey horse are caused no doubt by mosquitoes. Having been clipped in the spring mosquitoes are more apt to cause lumps on him. A good thing is to bathe the lumps with salt and water.

HUNGARIAN HAY.

Will you kindly through the medium of your valuable paper, inform me the time when to cut Hungarian Millet for hay, its properties, and if good feed for horses, working and otherwise. Should this hay be fed in smaller quantities than ordinary slough or prairie hay?

Oxbow, Sask.
J. S.
Ans.—Hungarian hay is used more for winter feed and for cattle, but may be fed to horses also. It is a rich hay and stock should be put upon it gradually. So long as horses will eat it there should be no hesitancy about feeding it to them. Some horses, however, are peculiar and may not eat it or it may not agree with them. It should be cut when the seed is just forming or in the milk and is handled like other grass. It is much better feed than slough or prairie hay.

DISPOSAL OF ESTRAY.

Have had a stray animal running in pasture for over a year. Would you please give me the rules regarding such? If advertised and not claimed within a certain time could we claim or could we slaughter such animal?

Alta.
J. MCINTOSH
Ans.—You should have impounded the animal when it was first noticed in your herd. The animal would have been advertised and the owner would have paid you for its keep and your trouble. You had better impound it now and notify the provincial Government at Edmonton of the circumstances.

PAYING FOR SEED WHEAT.

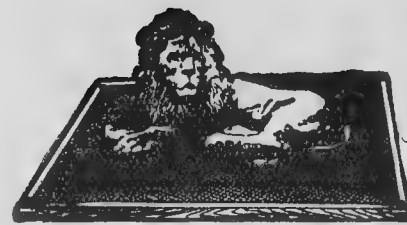
In the early spring I wrote to a well known seed firm for oats and wheat. They replied that the oats had an occasional wild oats in them, and they would hold both wheat and oats until I replied giving instructions. At that time I was teaming between Indian Head and here, ninety miles; consequently I did not get my mail regularly. I sent a letter saying it was too late for me to get the wheat to put in, so please return the money. Their reply was that the wheat had been shipped before receiving my letter. I have not drawn the wheat, and they have returned the money for the oats. Am I compelled to take that wheat or can I claim the money paid for it?

Sask.
S. T. C.
Ans.—We are unable from the facts as stated to give a satisfactory answer. We think, however, from the statements made by you that you are liable to pay for the wheat in question. It would be necessary in order to give a satisfactory answer to this question to see the correspondence which took place between you and the seed house and to know the dates of the different letters.

We think also as the misunderstanding arose from unusual circumstances upon the part of both you and the seed house, there should be some compromise arrived at.

STALLION SYDICATION ARRANGEMENTS.

A number of farmers purchased a stallion for \$3,600. All but two signed a joint promissory note: the two paid



WHEN YOU WORK ALL DAY

you need a good night's rest and you'll get it, too, if you sleep on a

HERCULES SPRING BED

They are more comfortable than any other bed on the market—last five times as long, owing to the patent interlacing wires, as the ordinary bed—don't sag, but give with the body, affording it the support that a tired frame needs.

Test a Hercules for thirty nights FREE. Examine it—test it in any way you will—note how rigid every wire is and see how it holds its shape and retains its springiness. Then if you are not better satisfied with it than with any bed you ever slept upon, tell your dealer and he'll take it back and refund your money.

If Hercules were not the best beds on the market we couldn't make this offer, could we?

Be sure that you get a genuine Hercules, not one bearing a name that has a similar sound, or any imitation.

Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd.
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FRUIT FARM STOCK

Lands

Choice chances open for a short time

H. N. COURSIER
Revelstoke, B.C.

Fruit Farm

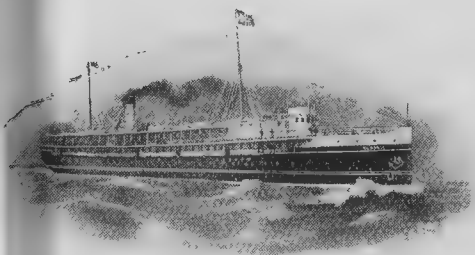
Adjoining the city of New Westminster, B. C.

Six-and-one-half acres of highly cultivated land. 650 bearing Fruit Trees; large modern dwelling; stable; chicken houses; and all necessary outbuildings. Gravity system of water supply. 500 feet of frontage on Fraser River, which is valuable for mill sites. Train line will run through the property. Price \$15,000. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at 8%.

Dominion Trust Co. Ltd.

T. R. PEARSON, Manager.

New Westminster, B.C.



THE
Northern Navigation
COMPANY
FOR YOUR TRIP EAST
No Better Route
than this Line

STEAMERS leave Port Arthur 10-30 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of Canadian Northern Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway trains from Winnipeg. Connections at Sarnia, Ont., with Grand Trunk Railway trains for Toronto and all points east, with White Star Line Steamers for Detroit. Through tickets from all Railway Agents, or for information address R. Crawford, N.W. Agent, Winnipeg.

C. H. NICHOLSON,
Traffic Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

The Cream of
Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait, low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-188 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
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THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE
WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.
Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60
Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order.
60 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

cash for their interest and obtained a receipt for same from agent. All signed copy of by-laws ruling the management of syndicate. Can the two not on the note be held for same in any way? Can the two be charged the full service fee, where if all had paid, an average would be struck at a reduced figure?

Alta.

A. C. H.

Ans.—The two who paid in cash and did not sign the promissory note are in no way liable upon the promissory note. We would point out, however, that if a lien note was signed by the other members of the Syndicate that it is probable that the original owner of the horse could re-take possession upon non-payment of the full amount due and in this way the two who had paid cash would be liable to lose their interest. With regard to a different rate being charged to those who had paid cash and those who had signed the promissory note, this would be a matter which would be governed by the by-laws of the syndicate or other arrangements made between the members of the syndicate. There is no law that we know of bearing on the subject and it is simply a matter to be arranged suitably between the owners of the horse.

WANTS POST OFFICE.

We are desirous of having a post office here. Our nearest post office is twelve miles from here and we have to cross the Eagle Creek which is often impassable for weeks together. Our neighborhood is well settled. What form of petition would be suitable and to whom should it be sent? How many bondsmen are necessary?

Sask.

E. E. S.

Ans.—We do not wish to invade the field of the politician, so would suggest that you write your member of Parliament asking him to take the matter in hand, and should he fail write to the Postmaster General, Ottawa, for directions.

SWOLLEN UDDER.

A cow that calved last November was being suckled and milked up till early spring, when a hard swelling started in her udder which has since gradually developed up the side of her flank, as large as another udder and is quite hard or at least so firm that considerable pressure used with the point of a knife will not penetrate it. Some time ago a knife was stuck into the swelling back of the udder which resulted in a little liquid, mostly water, coming for it. The whole swelling seems increasing all the time especially on the cow's side forwards.

Alta.

A. S.

Ans.—Your cow needs the personal attention of a veterinary surgeon. There might be many complications in that locality and would not be safe to give any advice without a personal examination. If you are too far from a veterinary all we can suggest with safety is fermentation or poultices and good care. A light physic of a pound of Epsom salts would also help of cool her blood and relieve her system to the elements of pus.

WEAK COW.

Had two-year-old heifer calved about six weeks ago. Had difficulty in calving. Since she calved she has never been able to rise; seems to have lost the power in her back. The heifer eats and drinks fairly well, but is very thin. Please say if there is any chance of her getting right again.

Alta.

G. C.

Ans.—You might try mustard blister over kidneys and along the back rubbed in well and give one dram of powdered nux vomice twice a day in mash. Turn her over from one side to the other several times a day, give legs a good hard rubbing every day and keep her well nourished.

ENLARGEMENT ON HOCK.

Mare hit the bone just outside the seat of curb, and a little hard lump has appeared. I want it removed without blistering. Is it possible to cure a curb with certainty?

G.—T.

RESUMPTION

between Winnipeg and Port
Arthur of

The Superior
Express

(Daily)

Lv. Winnipeg 16.10k
Ar. Port Arthur 9.37k
Lv. Port Arthur 21.20k
Ar. Winnipeg 15.00k

The Alberta
Express

is the crack train between Winni-
peg and Edmonton.

(Daily)

Lv. Winnipeg 19.00k
Ar. Edmonton 6.15k
Second Morning
Lv. Edmonton 21.10k
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These two fast and comfortable trains make connection in Winnipeg. Through Sleeping Car between Edmonton and Port Arthur. Dining Car service unexcelled. Connection at Port Arthur with Lake Steamers for the East.

REDUCED SUMMER
TOURIST RATES

to many Eastern destinations, particulars of which any Agent will be pleased to furnish, or write

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

JOHN A. TURNER,

BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALCARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and
Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.

9 yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GUNS & RIFLES

We have the largest and most varied stock of Guns and Rifles in Canada, and offer the following makes:

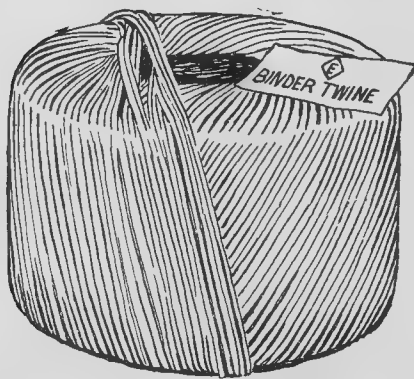
GUNS—Parker's, Greener's, Cogswell & Harrison's, Westley Richards', L. C. Smith's, Remington's, Williams', Stevens' and others.

RIFLES—Winchesters, Martins, Savage, Stevens', Remington's, Hopkins & Allen's and others.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co. Ltd.

Firearms and Sporting Goods, Winnipeg.

Our Prices for Golden Manilla Binder Twine.



The twine is made specially for us by a leading manufacturer. It contains about 50% of pure Manilla, which is a larger percentage than is usually put into twine that runs 550 feet to the pound as does ours.

Our prices are 11½c per pound at Winnipeg, 12c at Brandon, 12½c at Regina, and 12¾c at Calgary. To these prices must, of course be added the local freight rates from any one of these points to the point to which you want your twine delivered.

Should your crops be destroyed by hail or excessive rain or should the twine be unsatisfactory for any reason, you are at liberty to return it to us, and we will refund your money promptly.

Send us your order at the earliest possible date and likely we will be able to make up a car-load to your station, thus saving you considerable in freight charges. We shall be pleased to quote the price of twine in car-lots at any station in Western Canada.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

WELL IMPROVED ORCHARD FOR SALE

20 ACRES, 6 acres cleared and fenced, 360 fruit trees planted and doing well, 60 bearing trees. Splendid location, 15 minutes walk from good town with post office, school, stores, churches. This is a genuine bargain. Price \$3,000.00, \$1,500.00 cash, balance on terms.

ALSO THREE 10 ACRE LOTS, 7 miles east of Nelson, with water frontage. First-class land. \$75.00 per acre, \$35.00 per acre cash, balance on terms.

H. E. Croasdaile & Co.

P. O. Box 626

Nelson B. C.,

Cover your Barns and Sheds with **Corrugated Iron** It is fireproof, waterproof and easily applied.

IS CHEAPER THAN TIMBER | If your dealer does not carry it. Write to us.

WINNIPEG CEILING AND ROOFING CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Ans.—This enlargement is a thickening of the covering of the bone, and is very hard to reduce. Rub a little of the following liniment well into it, once daily and continue treatment for two or three months. Take 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix.

In most cases the lameness from curb can be cured, but it takes a long time in many cases to remove the enlargement, and in some cases it cannot be done. There is no certainty about treating some cases.

INDIGESTION.

Four-year-old horse bloats, and lies down and breathes heavily occasionally. My veterinarian gave me some medicine and told me to give it regularly, along with a little linseed oil. So long as I gave him this he was all right; but I ceased giving it, turned him out on grass, brought him in in the evening, when he took a big drink of water, and in about three hours he bloated. I gave him baking soda, and he got all right.

J. H.

Ans.—The horse has weak digestive powers, and a change in food or water is liable to cause indigestion, and it is probable some attack will prove fatal. The last attack was caused by the grass followed by water. You will need to be very careful that he gets no sudden change in food. Make any change gradually. He should have been left on grass for only about half an hour the first day, a little longer next day, etc., etc., until he became accustomed to the change. The medicine your veterinarian gave you acted so well I think it would be wise for you to get some more. It is probable you will need to continue to give him medicine to aid digestion in order to avoid attacks, as the digestive organs are congenitally weak. I would advise 2 drams each of gentian and ginger, twice daily in damp food.

MASTER AND SERVANTS.

If a young man and woman engaged with a farmer for a year at a certain wage, and were not satisfied for several reasons, and left before the year was up, could they claim the wages for the time they worked at the end of the year for which they were engaged, or could they not?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It depends largely upon the "reasons" for which they left. According to the general rule, they would not be entitled to any wages whatever in respect of the time worked, but would be liable to pay damages for breach of contract. It may be, however, that their leaving the farmer's employ as they did was legally justifiable, and that they are, accordingly, entitled to be paid for the time they actually worked. Or even if they had not, strictly speaking, perfectly good legal grounds for the course they took, still the circumstances might be such that a court would allow them some amount for the services they had rendered. The matter is one in which the judge has a wide discretion. It is not stated how the wages were, by the agreement, made payable, and we cannot say whether proceedings could properly be taken or not; but it is probable that it would be safer to sue at the end of the year of the contract, if at all. It would, of course, be best to arrange the matter now by negotiation, if possible, and have it disposed of.

SHORTHORN HERDBOOKS.

Having established a Shorthorn herd last fall, I now have several calves to register, so am desirous of a little information regarding such. I sent my membership fee to the secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association about January, and asked for the latest volume of the herdbook, also application forms and transfer blanks. I have received nothing but receipt for membership fee. Please let me know what is the number of the latest volume, and if I am not entitled to it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—As we understand it, a member of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is entitled to the volume of the herdbook for the year or years in which his annual membership fee is paid, so the probability is that you will,



Oxydonor

Absorb Oxygen and be well.

To those suffering from chronic or acute disease—to all who have been pronounced incurable and who are discouraged with drugs or threatened with operations—we say

"Try Oxydonor"

It is invaluable in all Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Asthma, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases, etc.

OXYDONOR will last for life, with care. It will serve the whole family. And is the perfect self treatment.

16 Austin Ave., TORONTO.

"I was suffering with a very bad attack of Nervous Prostration, when a friend advised me to try one of your OXYDONORS. I am very thankful now that I decided to get one, as I am almost cured, and can recommend it to all sufferers. We have also used it on our little boy for colds and fevers with good results."

JOSEPH RIDLEY.

Beware of imitations. The genuine bears the name of the originator—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved in the metal. Look for it.

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SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

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A receipt is given purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.R.

KIDNEY The kidneys form a very important channel for the out-let of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, specks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

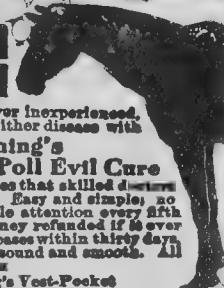
If you are troubled with your kidneys

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will cure you. Mrs. Frank Foos, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Price 50 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's

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Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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Catalog on application
W. H. BRYCE
Dounie Lodge Stock Farm
Arcola, Sask.

Give Your Watch a Chance

You will double the life of your watch if you let us make any needed repairs on it and give it a thorough cleaning every year. We are fully equipped to do every kind of repair work and our workmen take special pride in repairing watches. When they finish a job of this kind everything has been done that should be done. This kind of watch repairing is worth more but costs no more than makeshift repairing.

Send your name and address for mailing box.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Official Watch Inspector C.P.R. & C.N.R.

BRANDON, Man.

Be Cheerful

Worry and gloomy thoughts wear on the nerves and injure the digestion.

When you feel blue, try to look on the bright side of things, cultivate health-thoughts and correct the system by taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.

**Kettle Valley
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FRUIT LANDS
Company**

have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands now for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable local market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to

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Phone 5710

We Want Your Watch

A post card will bring a small box for mailing; then we will report cost of repairs and if satisfactory to you we will repair it and return to you post paid. Your watch will receive very careful attention. All work guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker
and Manufacturing Jeweler,
The largest Repair Trade in Alberta.
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in due time (or some time) receive Vol. 24, as volume 23, the latest published, was issued during the past winter, and is dated 1906. Volume 22 has not yet reached this office, and the explanation, in a letter from the accountant, dated April 12th, 1907, is that this volume was placed in the hands of another printing house and had been delayed in the binding, but was expected to be ready for distribution by April 15th. Possibly members have received it before this date. If you asked for blank forms you should have received them by return mail. As to the herdbook, it will probably suit you best to receive the volume in which your calves are recorded.

JUDGING CLYDESDALES.

A stallion show was held in our township this spring, and, among others, there were three Imp. Clydesdale horses; we shall call them A, B and C. An expert did the judging and awarded prizes, first, second and third, to A B and C, respectively. A few days later another show was held in a near-by village. The same three horses were shown. A different judge was on the scene, and awarded prizes, first, second and third to C, B and A, respectively. Now, what I would like to know is, was there a possibility of those judges both being justified in making the awards the way they did, or, in other words, is there more than one class of Clydesdales? I have heard it stated that there are two distinct classes of Clydesdales. If so, please explain to us how we may distinguish the one from the other. If no explanation can be given, a case of this kind gives the public a very poor opinion of expert judging.

J. R. P.

Ans.—We know of no two classes of Clydesdales, but there may be two classes of judges, those who know a good horse when they see one, and those who do not, or those who attach more importance to size and weight than to quality and action, and those who appreciate the latter qualities more than the former. This being the case, there need be little surprise if they reverse each other's ruling in the placing of three horses, and do it honestly. Good judges do not always agree in their preference between two good horses, and some allowance should be made for this difference of opinion, taste or preference, whichever one chooses to call it.

WARTS.

Have a young cow whose teats are covered with small warts and a few large ones coming on since first season's milking. They hurt when she is being milked. Can anything be done to remove them, or make them so they will not hurt?

A. M. F.

Ans.—These could be best removed when the cow is dry. If warts have long slim necks, they may safely be clipped off with scissors, and a little carbolic acid solution; one part of the acid to 20 of water, used on the wounds will deaden and heal them. Larger-based warts may be touched daily with a pencil of silver nitrate, or with butter of antimony, carefully applied with a feather in small quantity, always being careful to not overdo it, making a troublesome sore.

BRAIN TROUBLE.

Calf, five months' old, got white film over eyes and took fits; became totally blind, and died in five days. Give cause and cure.

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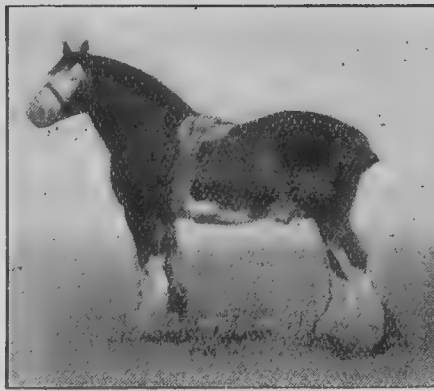
Ans.—The calf had a growth upon the brain for which nothing could have been done. The cause is hard to give, and is uncontrollable. There was doubtless a congenital predisposition.

GOSSIP.

RIDING THE OUTLAW HORSE.

Clayton Danks, one of the best cowboys that ever threw a leg over saddle in Wyoming, had just finished a side on the great outlaw horse, Steamboat, "the worst horse in the world." The big black horse had fought with every trick

HILLCREST CLYDESDALES



Not the highest, not the best known, Clydesdale stud in Western Canada, but as good as the best and every animal with outstanding merit.

This is their record at the spring show in Regina, where the females, all Canadian bred, showed against imported stock: Second for Stallion, Baron's Gem. Fourth for Brood Mares, Lady Gordon.

First for three-year-old Fillies, Eva's Gem. First and third for two-year-old Fillies, Baron's Sunbeam, and Baroness of Hillcrest. Second for yearling Fillies, Hillcrest Princess. Second for yearling Stallions, Hillcrest Sentinel. First and reserve for Canadian bud Fillies, Eva's Gem and Baron's Sunbeam.

This fall I will add a number of females to my stud from selections in Scotland and will be prepared to fill orders for those desiring to buy breeding stock, at bottom prices. Hillcrest Clydesdales will be at Winnipeg and Regina Exhibitions where they may be inspected and negotiations made for future purchase.

R. H. TABER

Hillcrest, Condie, Sask.

DISPERSAL SALE

OF PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

On Tuesday, July 16, 1907

at the Grand View Stock Farm

3 miles south of Innisfail

75 head of PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

male and female (including that well known bull "Trout Creek Favorite," who will be offered subject to a low reserve)

The property of JAMES WILSON, Esq.

Reduced Railway Fares have been arranged for, and conveyances will meet all trains at Innisfail. Easy terms of payment.

Send for a Catalogue to the owner, James Wilson, Innisfail.

GEO. E. BRYAN

S. W. PAISLEY

Auctioneers

Hawthorn Bank

Clydesdales
Shetlands
Shorthorns

I have a few three-year-old colts left, which I will sell at attractive prices to clear.

I have another carload of mares from Scotland just in.

SHORTHORNS—I have a grand lot of young bulls on hand both imp. and home bred. If you want a herd header don't buy till you see me. Also females of all ages for sale

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry

Martinson & Co.

Agents for
Southern Okanagan

Farm and Fruit Lands.

I have for sale 320 acres, 4 miles South of Swan Lake, Man., N. E. 1/4 of 31 & N. W. 1/4 of 32; Township 4, Range 10. Cheap at \$4000.

Make us an offer.

Martinson & Co., Penticton, B.C.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
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REMOVES

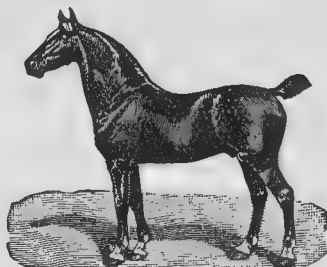
BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
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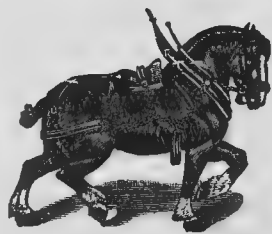
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at his command and had pitched, sun-fished, sidestepped and changed ends, winding up crushing descents that had unseated many a champion. The cowboy was panting heavily as he leaned against the corral gate.

"If it hadn't been for the sandy soil out there he'd got me," admitted the cow puncher. "I've been on all the bad horses in the West, I guess, but old Steamboat sure has a right to his title. He is the worst outlaw that ever happened, and that black hide or his'll be full of crussedness until he dies."

"What makes Steamboat harder to ride than any other horse?" was asked.

"It's the way he comes down on the ground. There are other outlaws that do more fancy steps when they're bucking, but they don't jar a man like old Steamboat. You see Steamboat is a big, heavy horse. He is about 12 years old, and he has been bucking just the same for eight years, or ever since they first put a saddle on him.

"He fought just the same way when he was brought in off the range, and they tried to break him. He gives a sort of peculiar side-twisting jump, and when he hits the ground you think you've fell off one of those twenty-story tepees down in New York. He looks easier to ride than lots of other horses, but he ain't. He's the worst horse in the world, all right, when it comes to making a fight.

"There's no cowboy wants to try to scratch Steamboat," went on Danks, as he peered through at the big horse which was walking calmly about within the corral looking like anything but an equine desperado. "You know, it's customary for bronco busters to scratch the shoulders of a horse with their spurs just to get the buck out of 'em quicker. Well, lots of cowboys may be able to stay on Steamboat just the way I have done, by not stirrin' him up very much. But you get him on hard ground where he can get out the full effect of his jumps and then try and scratch him, and the best rider in the world will go over on his head. Otto Ploeger, one of the finest riders in Wyoming, made a bet he could scratch Steamboat.

"Well, he rode him fine for a few jumps, and might have stayed on right through, but the first time he gave a little rake with his spur, old Steamboat woke up. The boss had been kind o' loafin' along like he was sayin' to himself: 'Well, Otto's a nice boy and I don't want to hurt him.' But when he felt that spur rake down his shoulder, he gave a jump that made Otto's bones squeak. Then he give another a little worse, and Otto fell off so jarred that he didn't dare speak for ten minutes for fear his teeth'd fall out."—San Francisco Chronicle.

INFLUENCE OF HEIGHT OF WHEELS UPON DRAFT OF WAGON.

Speaking at a Missouri convention Professor T. I. Mairs, assistant agriculturist at the Missouri Experiment Station, gave the results of tests made at the station to determine the influence of height of wheels upon draft of wagon. In part he said:

It has already been demonstrated that wide tired vehicles under almost all circumstances draw lighter than narrow tired ones, and that their beneficial effects upon roads are very great. Their advantage over narrow tired vehicles, in hauling feed, spreading manure, and doing general farm work has long been recognized and hardly needs to be mentioned.

The chief drawback to the use of the broad tired wheels has been their unwieldiness. It takes much more room to turn a wagon with a six-inch tire than it does one with a two-inch tire and the same height of wheels, on account of the rim of the wheel coming so much nearer to the wagon bed, while if the wheels are reduced in size to facilitate turning, the draft is necessarily increased.

To study the effect of height of wheels upon the draft and discover, if possible, to what extent wheels may be reduced in height without materially increasing the draft has been the object of some of our experiments.

The test was made with three wagons and under a variety of conditions. The wagons all had iron wheels with

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MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

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Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.



It dries them up.

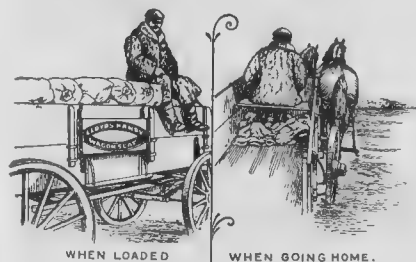
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Wawanesa Wagon Seat Company,
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Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654, NELSON, B.C.

six-inch tires. The wheels known as "high" were of standard height; viz., 44 inches in front and 56 inches in rear, while those known as low were 24 inches in front and 28 inches in rear. The high wheels weighed 692 pounds, the medium ones 510 pounds, and the low ones 292 pounds. The dead weight of the wagons exclusive of wheels and including driver and man to work dynamometer, was made the same in each case, about 1,070 pounds.

Then a load of 2,000 pounds was placed upon each wagon, making the total weight as follows: High 3,762 pounds medium, 3,580 pounds; low 3,362 pound

It was found that the first two runs over any track drew heavier than later ones, but after the second run, the draft was fairly uniform for any one wagon. Therefore, before each test one of the wagons was run over the road four to six times and the test runs were made in their tracks. On meadows and in fields a piece of ground of uniform grade was chosen wide enough so that all the runs could be made without running twice in the same track.

The following are detailed results of tests made:

Dry gravel road, sand about one inch deep, some small loose stones, ranging in size up to a small hen egg. Length of run 400 feet.

High wheels, average of two runs, draft, 158.9 pounds.

Medium wheels, average of two runs, draft, 161.9 pounds.

Low wheels, average of two runs, draft 185.3 pounds.

Advantage in draft of high over medium wheels 3.0 pounds or 1.9 per cent. medium over low wheels, 23.4 pounds or 14.5 per cent. and high over low wheels, 26.4 pounds, or 16.6 per cent.

At this rate the draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the low wheels would draw 2,290 pounds on the medium wheels, 2,332 on the high ones.

The draft required for 2,000 pounds on the medium wheel would draw 2,038 pounds on the high ones.

Gravel road, up grade of 1 in 44 with about one half inch wet sand, ground frozen underneath, length of run 250 feet.

High wheels, average of two runs, draft, 231.3 pounds.

Medium wheels average, of two runs draft, 236.5 pounds.

Low wheels, average of two runs, draft, 291.0 pounds.

Advantage of high over medium wheels, 5.2 pounds or 2.2 per cent. medium over low wheels, 54.5 pounds or 23.0 per cent. high over low wheels, 59.7 pounds or 25.8 per cent.

At this rate the draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the low wheels would draw 2,460 pounds on the medium wheels, or 2,516 on the high ones, and the draft required for 2,000 pounds on the medium wheels would draw 2,044 on the high ones.

In corn fields, across rows laid by with spring tooth cultivator, ground dry on top, in good condition for working. In the last cultivation the ground was left as nearly level as possible to leave it, thus the rows afforded no ridges to speak of. Length of run 400 feet.

High wheels, average of two runs, draft 335.7 pounds.

Medium wheels, average of two runs draft, 360.1 pounds.

Low wheels average of two runs, draft, 445.6 pounds.

Advantage of high over medium wheels, 24.4 or 7.6 per cent. medium over low wheels, 85.5 pounds, or 23.7 per cent. high over low wheels, 109.9 pounds or 32.7 per cent.

At this rate the draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the low wheels would draw 2,476 pounds on the medium wheels, or 2,654 on the high ones and the draft required for 2,000 pounds on the medium wheels would draw 2,152 on the high ones.

As an average of the twelve runs made under these varying conditions we have an advantage of the high wheels over the medium ones of 6.8 per cent. and over the low ones of 27.4 per cent. and an advantage of the medium ones over the low ones of 19.6 per cent.

Thus it is seen that the difference in draft between the high and medium wheels is not great, while that between the medium and low wheels is consider-

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In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock. For particulars write to

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Ranchers and farmers need reds, white and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers

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and consignments of EGGS, BUTTER, GRAIN, on commission. We are open for car-loads of POTATOES. If you are going to load a car write or wire us, or ship it in our car. References—Bank of Hamilton (Grain Exchange Branch Winnipeg): Bradstreet's or R. G. Dun & Co.

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Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

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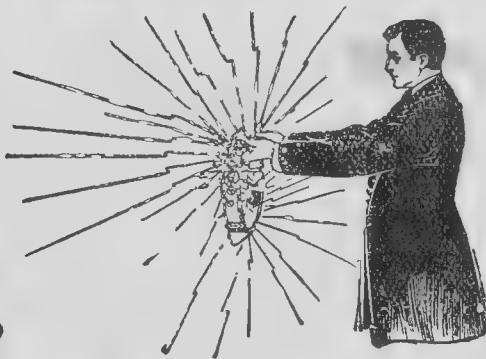
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that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as ever he was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it and will cure you.

Fred. J. Cutterbuck, Brockville, Ont., says After 30 days' use of your Belt I feel fine—the best I have in years—stomach all right and appetite good. In short, I feel like a new man.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to a man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stores up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

O. Johnston, North Bay, writes: Have used your Belt now for three months, and must say that I feel like a new man. It is far ahead of dosing yourself with drugs, and I strongly recommend it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

NOT A CENT UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure, you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

Call to-day or send for my beautiful book, full of things a man likes to read if he wants to be a strong man. I send it, sealed, free. Cut out this ad.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 YONGE ST, TORONTO, ONT.

able. The greatest care with which the wheels of the medium height can be turned and loaded and unloaded would more than counteract its increased draft over one with wheels of the normal height.

In the low wheeled wagon, while we gained somewhat in convenience of turning and loading, we increased the draft out of proportion. Moreover, another great disadvantage of a wagon with wheels as low as 24 and 28 inches is the increased vibration of the tongue which is almost, if not quite, at worrying upon the team as the increased draft, and tends to keep the horse's neck sore on top. On the other wagons this vibration was not noticeable.

Taking all things into consideration, including draft, convenience, etc., we believe that the most suitable height for wheels of a farm wagon, especially one with wide tires, is 32.36 inches in front and 40.44 in the rear.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

Since my last report, fourteen cows and heifers have made official records which entitled them to a place in the Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual, and the amount of butter is estimated by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat.

1. Rose Rattler (7430) at 5 years 8 months 7 days; milk, 462.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.80; equivalent to 21.94 lbs. butter.

Thirty days: Milk, 2138.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 79.67 lbs.; equivalent to 92.96 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

2. Daisy Monarch (3967) at 4 years 10 months 14 days; milk, 463.56 lbs.; butter-fat 13.83 lbs.; equivalent to 16.13 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

3. Abbekerk Tryntje De Kol (4241) at 4 years 8 months 20 days; milk, 427.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.28 lbs.; equivalent to 14.33 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Foldens, Ont.

4. Corinne Albino De Kol (6852) at 3 years 2 months 19 days; milk, 330.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent to 14.27 lbs. butter.

Thirty days: Milk, 1469.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 50.76 lbs.; equivalent to 59.23 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

5. Faforit Butter Girl (5870) at 2 years 2 months 19 days; milk, 275.12 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.26 lbs.; equivalent to 13.14 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

6. Tempest Clothilde Mercedes (5327) at 2 years 11 months 25 days; milk, 298.87 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.15 lbs.; equivalent to 11.85 lbs. butter. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

7. Daisy Wayne A. De Kol (6144) at 2 years 1 month 30 days; milk, 270 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.20; equivalent to 11.90 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

8. Bleske Aconeth (7817) at 2 years 4 months 7 days; milk, 317.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.96 lbs.; equivalent to 11.62 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

9. Tolena Albino Wayne (6143) at 2 years 1 month 13 days; milk, 284.49 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.88 lbs.; equivalent to 10.27 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

10. Aggie's Mayblossom (5407) at 2 years 4 months 29 days; milk, 272.13 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.36 lbs.; equivalent to 9.76 lbs. butter. Owned by F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

11. Princess Calamity Wayne (6142) at 2 years 1 month 9 days; milk, 268.40 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.22 lbs.; equivalent to 9.59 lbs. butter. Owned by Walburn Rivers.

12. Emma Wayne 3rd (5791) at 2 years 2 months 15 days; milk, 266.08 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.01 lbs.; equivalent to 9.34 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont.

13. Rhoda Crowning Shield Colantha (7318) at 1 year 8 months 18 days; milk, 280.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.31 lbs.; equivalent to 9.69 lbs. butter. Owned by Geo. Rice.

14. Prairie Flower's Butter Queen (5640) at 1 year 11 month 12 days; milk, 258.16 lbs.; butter-fats 8.14 lbs.; equivalent to 9.49 lbs. butter. Owned by Frank J. Griffin.—G. W. Clemens, Secretary.

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52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the center of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

1 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 4½ TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

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My separator has been in use for four years, and still gives as good satisfaction as it did the first day we used it.

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON,

N. B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907. T. H.

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No. 0, cap. 100 lbs. milk per hour.	\$15.00
No. 1, cap. 210 lbs. milk per hour.	25.00
No. 2, cap. 340 lbs. milk per hour.	35.00
No. 3, cap. 560 lbs. milk per hour.	45.00

Every Separator guaranteed, and one week's FREE TRIAL given.

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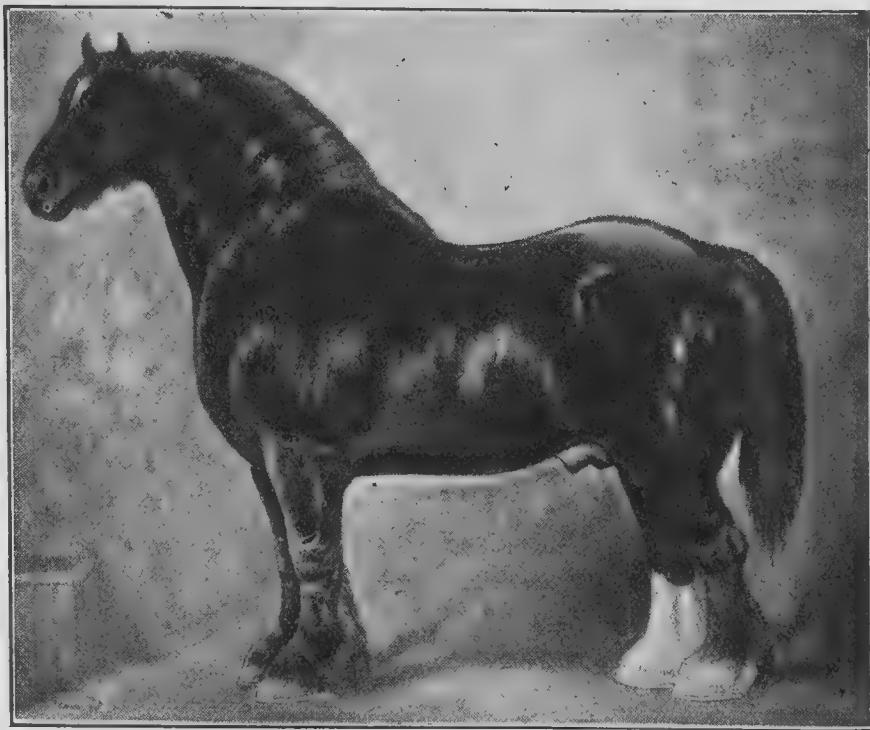
F. L. HAMMOND

NELSON, B. C.

DARNLEY AND PRINCE OF WALES.

In view of the great interest at present, and for years past, taken in Clydesdale horses in Canada, and the frequent references to the noted sires, Prince of Wales (673), and Darnley (222), used extensively in the stud in Scotland in their day, and to whose prepotent blood the owners of so many of the most notable stallions and mares of the breed are proud to trace the lineage of their stock, it has been thought that some reference to the breeding and individual characteristics of these notable sires would be of special interest to the Clydesdale fraternity and to farmers generally. We have been fortunate in securing from a friend the loan of portraits of these two celebrated horses, that of Prince of Wales being a photograph taken in his old age, and that of Darnley from a painting of him in his prime, and which like most productions of that class, is somewhat overdrawn, but the engravings serve to show pretty clearly the difference in type of the two horses, which distinctions were so clear-cut that they occasionally crop out in their descendants to this day, and are often referred to as the Darnley or the Prince of Wales type. A photograph from a painting of Prince of Wales was also sent us, but it was too much blurred to make a satisfactory cut, otherwise the portraits would have been more

Darnley 222 was bred by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., at his Keir Stud Farm, in 1872, and was owned by Mr. David Riddell from the time he was three years old. He had a very distinguished show-yard career up to his 12th year, when he was champion male Clydesdale at the Centenary Show at Edinburgh. He died on the 30th September 1886, aged 14 years. His sire was Conqueror 199, a Kirkcudbright-bred horse, somewhat undersized, and having somewhat defective action behind; in other words, he walked wide behind. He was got by the massive, big and somewhat "raw" Clydesdale, Lockfergus Champion. The dam of Conqueror was a Galloway Clydesdale; that is, she gave evidence of having been "graded up" from the native stock of Galloway. Her sire's name does not appear in the studbook, but we have good reason to believe that he was Jack's the Lad 400. She was a well-known mare in her time, and of so much note that there is to be seen to this day in a "bog" in the croft, on the farm of Culcaigrie, in the parish of Twynholm, a moss oak which marks her grave. In every way she was a good example of the older race of Galloway Clydesdales, having good feet and legs, and a very hardy, durable constitution. Conqueror 199, her son, was the Dunblane, Doune and



DARNLEY (222)

Himself a champion, and the gr. grand-sire of the greatest of present day sires of champions, Baron's Pride. From a painting of Darnley in his prime.

uniform in character as productions of art, though we are satisfied that the photograph of Prince of Wales is a much more correct representation of the horse than any drawing or painting could be.

Taking the results of the show-yard for the decade 1886 to 1896, inclusive, as a fair means of knowing the principal factors in modern Clydesdale-breeding we find, says an Old Country writer, that the great majority, indeed all the most successful sires of that period, are easily summarized under six heads: Darnley, Prince of Wales, Lord Erskine, Drumflower Farmer, Old Times and Lord Lyon. Amongst the first dozen sires represented by prize stock at the principal shows in these years, there is not a horse which cannot without violence be easily included as one or other of these families. The Darnley interest, during the period mentioned is strongest. He himself heads the list of winning sires in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, and in three of these years his son, Macgregor, stands second to him, while not less than four, and as high as seven, of the successful sires in each of the six years are either his sons or grandsons. This speaks strongly in favor of a high uniformity of excellence in his stock, and it is of importance, therefore, to see of what constituents his own pedigree is composed.

Callander premium horse in 1871: and as Keir Peggy 187, the dam of Darnley had been served all season by the Keir stud horse, and had not conceived, as a last resort, and with no other thought than that of getting a foal out of her somehow, she was, at the close of the season, mated with Conqueror. The result was the greatest of all her produce, and one of the greatest stallions of the century—Darnley 222.

The characteristics of Darnley's family are well known to all frequenters of Scottish show-yards. Generally they were well-colored, inclined to be dark rather than light-brown or bay, and dappled, with few white markings, but with almost invariably at least one white foot and a white mark of some kind or other on the face or forehead. The action of the old horse himself when walking was as near perfection as one could wish for. He took a long steady step, and got over the ground with marked celerity. His trotting action was defective. He cast or dished his fore feet, but moved well behind. His feet were fully up to the standard requirements, and his bones were of the bestwearing material. He was as clean in the limbs when he died as a two-year-old colt. He had long pasterns, and, indeed, as it is expressed in Scotland, he was uncommonly good at the ground. His weak

points were in the development of his forearms, which were somewhat lacking in muscle, and his thighs were also open to the same objection. He had a splendid formation of shoulder and neck, well rounded barrel, and a good straight back, but drooped a little in his quarters. His head was considered to be rather small and pony-like, and his ears, especially, were thought to be too small. His own characteristics have been reproduced with marked fidelity in his descendants to the third and fourth generations, and have consequently been the means, in many respects, of improving the breed. He—and this is generally true of his descendants—arrived at maturity slowly; but, when fully grown and on his season, he weighed over 20 cwt.

Prince of Wales 673, the great rival head of a tribe, had a much longer life than Darnley. He was foaled in 1866, and died December 31st, 1888. His breeder was Mr. James Nicol Fleming, then of Drumburle, Maybole, Ayrshire. He was got by a Highland Society first-prize stallion, and his dam was a Highland and Royal Agricultural Society first prize mare. Not only so, but his sire, General 322, was got by a Highland and Royal Agricultural Society first-prize stallion, and his dam was an H. S. first prize mare. It is a curious coincidence that both of his granddams were grey mares. As a show horse, Prince of Wales may be said, in his prime, to have been practically without a rival. No doubt he was placed second on one occasion, just as Darnley was, but although both decisions may have been correct at the time they were given no one presumes to affirm that either Prince of Wales or Darnley was inferior to the respective horses which beat them. Prince of Wales was owned until he was three years old by his breeder. He then passed into the hands of Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, who sold him to the late Mr. Drew. He remained in that gentleman's possession until his death, and at the Merryton dispersion sale held consequent on that event, on April 7th, 1884, he was sold by public auction, when eighteen years old, for 900 guineas (\$4,725), and again became the property of Mr. Riddell, in whose possession he died, in 1888, aged 22 years.

The sire of Prince of Wales was General 322. He was a big, strong horse, bred by Mr. Thomas Morton, Dalnair, owned by Mr. Riddell, and exported to Australia when rising four years old. Although, as we have said, a Highland and Agricultural Society's first-prize winner, he is not remembered for anything but the fact that he was the sire of Prince of Wales.

His sire was the celebrated Sir Walter Scott 797, a son of the old horse Old Clyde 574. He was the most active, neatest and most stylish horse of his time, and possibly of any time. The gaiety of his action is proverbial and although not a horse of the largest size or greatest weight, he was so evenly balanced that none could gainsay his title to first rank. He was placed second once, his successful opponent being Barr's General Williams 326. Sir Walter Scott is one of the most purely-bred Clydesdales the records of horse-breeding can boast.

The dam of General 322, was Maggie, alias Darling, known locally as the Wellshot Grey Mare, from having been owned first in the West of Scotland by Mr. Buchanan, Wellshot, Cambuslang. She was a mare of great weight and many good qualities, and because of her relation to Prince of Wales, her antecedents have given rise to a good deal of controversy. Various theories have been advanced as to her origin; and the fact that the appearance of Prince of Wales 673, especially about the head, indicated an English strain in his blood, has doubtless had something to do with the formation of an opinion held in many quarters that both of his granddams came from the south. On the whole, having heard all the theories that have been advanced regarding the dam of General, and seen the evidence by which they were supported, the writer is disposed to attach most importance to the one which traces her origin to Cumberland, and names her sire as Merry Tom 532. The authority for this statement was the late Mr. Wilson, farm manager at Wellshot,

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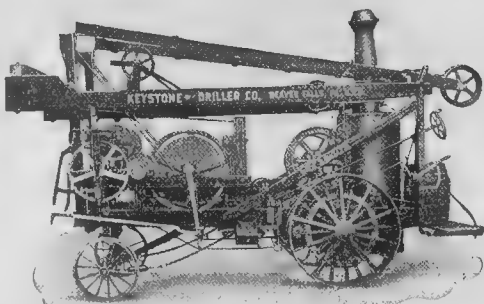
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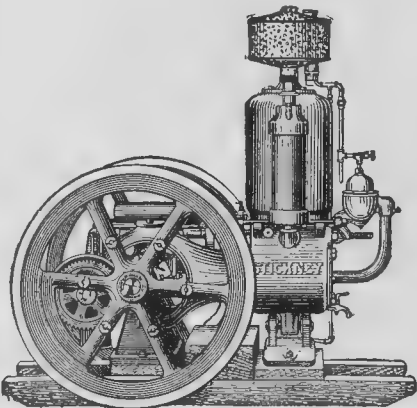
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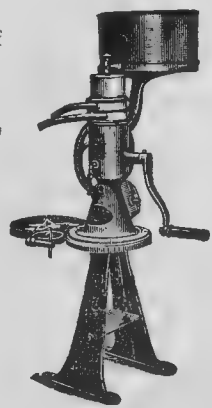


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who purchased the mare from the late William Giffen, horse dealer, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire, and was aware at the time of purchase that Mr. Giffen had got her in Dumfries. It may be of interest in this connection, as showing the significance of the terms used in the West of Scotland regarding horses, to remark that Merry Tom himself, by the older breeders in the Glasgow district, was always called "the English horse that came from Carlisle."

The dam of Prince of Wales 673 was named Darling. She was a magnificent, dark-colored mare, with the best of feet and legs, and lived to a good old age, and died at Merryton. She was bred by Mr. Robert Knox, Fore-side, Neilston, and was got by Samson, alias Logan's Twin, being thus half-sister to Keir Peggy. Hawkie, her full sister, was a Highland Society prize-winner like herself, and was dam of the well-known Old Times 579. The dam of Darling and Hawkie was the grey mare Kate, which Mr. Knox purchased from Mr. William Giffen, horse dealer, Newton Mearns, who purchased her in Dumfries. Like the other granddam of Prince of Wales, various theories have been advanced regarding her antecedents, but nothing certain is known. If she were, as is believed by some, a mare purchased in the Midlands, she was of the same type and character

between the eyes as the typical Clydesdale head. The most striking feature of all in Prince of Wales was his marvellous action, and this was all the more remarkable in view of the straightness of his hocks, which one would have thought would have been inimical to easy movement. Both at walking and trotting pace the action was perfect. This feature generally characterizes his descendants, and the straightness of hock is sometimes also apparent, accompanied, in not a few cases, by the action called in Scotland "going wide behind." The parental formation of head is also unduly prominent amongst his progeny and their descendants, but it is a feature which, in many cases, appears less marked as time goes on. The family are, as a rule, characterized by a striking immunity from hereditary disease, and this, combined with their fine wearing qualities and generally easy action, has caused them to be highly popular.

As evidence of the prepotency of the breeding of these two most noted horses of the breed to which they belong it may be of interest to point out that, of the two most successful sires of prize-winning progeny in Scotland at present, Baron's Pride (9122) is strong in the blood of Darnley, his sire, Sir Everard, being son of Top Gallant, who was by Darnley, while



PRINCE OF WALES (673)

The Clydesdale Champion and progenitor of champions, from a photograph at 21 years of age.

as some of those which the late Mr. Drew purchased in later years about Derby. Another opinion that is held is that she was bred in Dumfriesshire and that her sire was Blyth 79. She was a somewhat quick-tempered mare and consequently was not popular in work, but she bred several first-class foals.

Prince of Wales was a dark-brown horse, with a white stripe on face; the near fore foot and fetlock and the off hind foot, and fetlock were white, as was also the near hind leg half way up to the hock. His off fore foot and leg were wholly dark-colored. At the ground, in respect of feet and pasterns, no possible fault could be found with him, and so perfect was he that at these parts he has always been regarded as a model. He had broad clean, flat bones, with the sinews very clearly defined. His hocks, and consequently his hind legs, were too straight, and this was his worst defect. The formation of his fore feet and legs was perfect. His neck and head were carried with great gaiety and style; his shoulders was set at the proper angle, and his back was firm, while his ribs were well sprung from the back, but not deep enough, especially behind. His quarters and thighs were well developed and, indeed, the general outline along the top was very pleasing. His head as we have said, was a little "sour"—that is, inclined to be Roman-nosed; it was of proper length but not so wide

the dam of Baron's Pride was by Springhill Darnley, a son of Darnley (222). Hiawatha, on the other hand is bred in the blood lines of Prince of Wales, his sire, Prince Robert, being a son of Prince of Wales. The noted sire, Cedric (1087), imported by Col. Holloway, of Alexis, Illinois, was a son of Prince of Wales, as also are the great breeding horses Prince of Carruchan (1851), and Prince Romeo (8144) (imp.), owned by Messrs. Henderson & Charlton, and now in service in Ontario, in his 18th year, and quite fresh-looking.

Old Sam had been for several days patiently sitting on the bank of the Rappahannock River, near the dam, holding his shotgun in his hand.

Finally he attracted the attention of a passer-by, who asked: "Well, Uncle Sam, are you looking for something to do?"

"No, sah," answered Sam; "I'se gettin' paid for what I's doin'."

"Indeed!" answered the stranger. "And what may that be?"

"Shootin' the miskrats dat am underminin' de dam," answered Sam.

"Well, there goes one now," exclaimed the stranger excitedly. "Why don't you shoot it?"

"S'pose I wants to lose my job, sah?" answered Sam complacently.—*Mobile Register.*

THE CANADIAN HARVEST OF THE WOODS.

(Continued from page 1007.)

of the export is by steel carriers, and very rarely, nowadays, is a cargo lost.

The home market has been greatly stimulated by the building activity of the past few years all over Canada. All varieties of woodstuffs are in demand and the proportion of the output utilized at home is accordingly increasing. The expansion of railway enterprise also creates an important market. It is estimated that the new transcontinental railroad will require 10,000,000 ties, while the Grand Trunk system now uses about 2,000,000 ties each year or, including bridge and other structural material, a total of 95,000,000 feet of board measure.

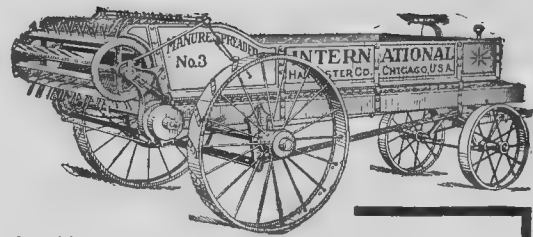
Some years ago the Canadian lumber trade was considerably depressed. More lumber was cut than there was market for, and prices ruled low. This was largely due to depression in the building trades in England; business was carried on at very little or no profit. Conditions subsequently improved, the English market gradually recovering itself, and the demand from the United States and at home steadily increasing. This improvement has continued through the present year. Prices reached, during the past summer and autumn, the highest they have ever been, pine selling at \$22 wholesale, and run-of-mill spruce at \$17. An idea of the rise in lumber values may be gathered from a single instance: Mill culls that ten years ago were worth only \$5 are now selling at \$13. With this improved tone in the market, there is good promise for the lumbering operations of the present season, and a record cut may possibly be made. It must be remembered, however, that the cost of production has increased almost in proportion. Provisions have advanced to luxury prices, and labor is higher and scarcer, many of the producers complaining of the same difficulty experienced by the Ontario farmers in securing suitable help.

The permanence of so important an industry is a matter of vital concern to Canada. The supply of raw material is abundant, and may be considered for present purposes as practically limitless; but, working against this, are the two important facts of forest fires, and the annual cutting down of an enormous quantity of the growing crop. Losses by fire each year are large, and lumbermen are confronted always by the possibility of a recurrence of such a disaster as the famous Miramichi fire of 1825, when four thousand square miles of wooded country, including some of New Brunswick's finest spruce forest, were laid waste. The likelihood of such disaster is, however, greatly lessened by the excellent system of fire-ranging now in force, which has already been known to have prevented a number of costly fires in the timber limits.

As an offset to the operations of the lumber cutters, which mean more than thirty million trees taken out of our woods every year, much is hoped for from the increase of reforestation. This is the phase of the lumber industry which approximates closely to the agricultural idea, and in which progressive farmers might, to good advantage, take a large interest. The Dominion Government maintains a forestry branch, a part of whose duties is to distribute several million seedlings of forest trees each year. There is no good reason why a timber area once cut must remain a waste, and where it would be more profitable as forest than as farm land, it is from every standpoint desirable that it be restocked with its native trees, thus contributing to the future permanency of the industry. Particularly in the eastern provinces, where the moist climate is favorable to forest growth, nature does much of this renewal work herself. To still further husband our national timber resources, some 12,000,000 acres have been set apart as forest reserves. In these various ways it is reasonably expected to ensure a continuance of Canada's harvest of the woods for time indefinite.

By AUBREY FULLERTON,
Edmonton, Alta.

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Driving axle is extra large—made of cold-rolled steel.

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The wheels are steel with staggered spokes. Both rear wheels are fitted with lugs, affording ample traction in wet or frozen fields.

Seat is hinged so it can be turned forward and kept clean while loading.

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Frame is made of carefully selected lumber re-enforced at corners by metal braces.

That's a good deal to say of a manure spreader, and yet that is by no means all you should know about I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders before you buy.

Those are the main points, and they are sufficient to indicate the superiority of the I. H. C. line. They tell you not to buy a spreader until you have seen the Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders.

The key-note in the I. H. C. line is strength and simplicity of construction. Strength in every part means much, for a manure spreader has hard work to do. Simple construction means that it will not get out of order, that it will have light draft and be easily operated. Those are the things you want in a manure spreader.

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With the many advantages of this district and valley, the climate is first choice. Grapes grown in Grand Forks valley have taken several first prizes. Three railways serve the needs of the district, viz: the C. P. R., the G. N. and the Kettle Valley Lines, with direct all-rail route to the great markets of the prairie cities. There are about 9,000 people in the industries of the district which affords a good local market for produce.

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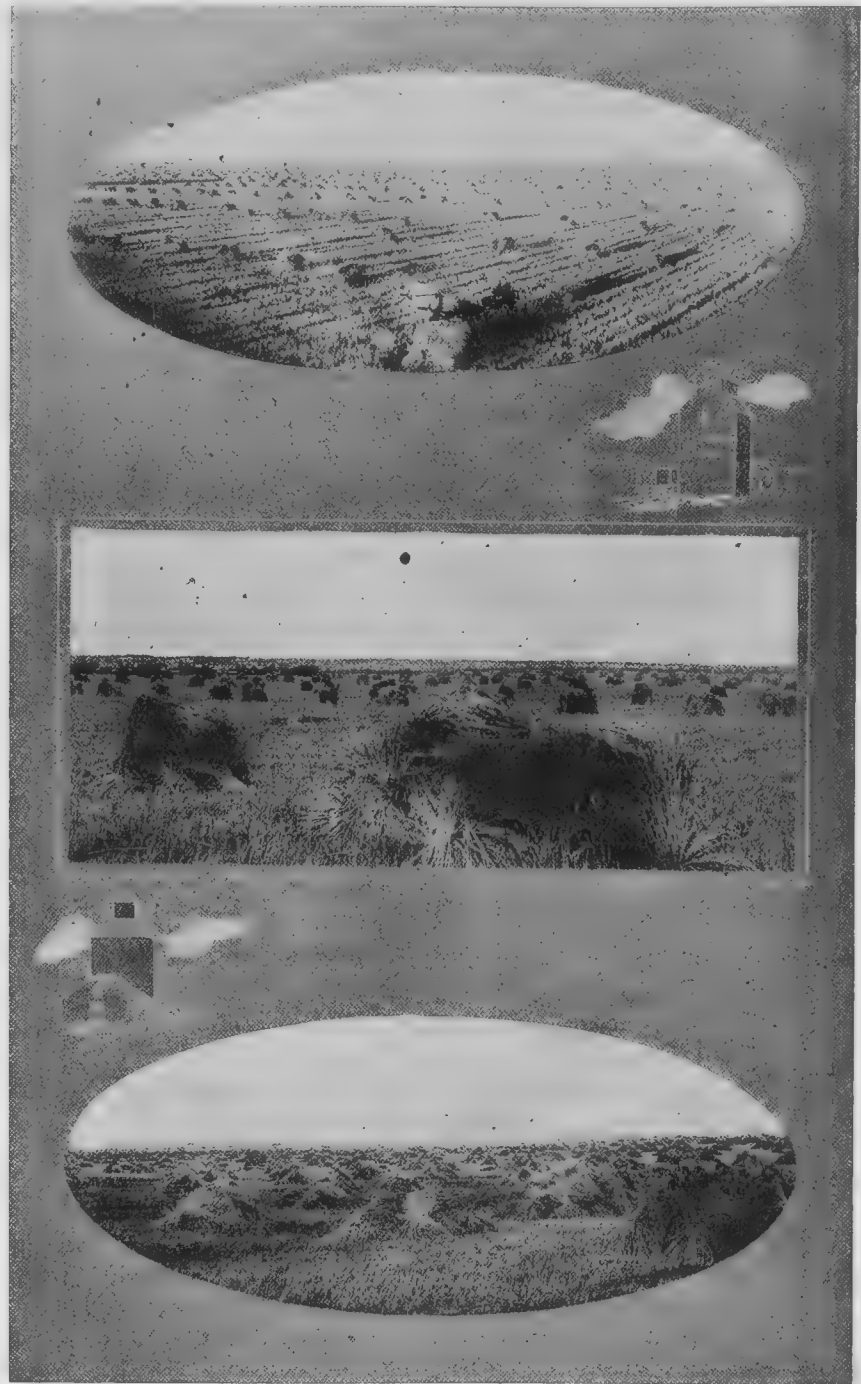
TELLING A HORSE'S AGE BY HIS TEETH.

A subscriber in Northern Manitoba, asks us to print a rule for telling the age of a horse. We cannot do better than republish the excellent article by "Whip," which first appeared in 1902:

Dentition in the horse is more regular than in other animals. Still, it is liable to variations; and while deviations from certain rules are not common, we must recognize the fact that they occur, and even in a young horse the age cannot always be positively determined by the appearance of his teeth. In order that a person may become tolerably expert in judging the age of horses, it is necessary for him to pay particular attention to the appearances of the mouth at different ages. He should carefully examine the teeth of animals

after the animal is well up in his 'teens, and to a certain extent it is guesswork after nine years. After that age the differences looked for year after year become harder to distinguish, and are not so regularly present as in younger animals.

The horse has two sets of teeth; viz., the temporary or milk teeth, and the permanent or horse teeth. The temporary teeth differ from the permanent in being much whiter in color, much more constricted at the neck, and smoother from side to side, there being an absence of that depression or furrow noticed extending the whole length of the visible tooth in the permanent. The adult malt animal has 40 teeth, classified as follows: 12 incisors, 4 canine or bridle teeth, and 24 molars. The female, with rare exceptions, has



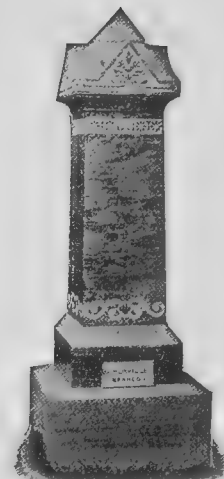
INDIAN HEAD SCENES.

A WHEAT FIELD AS VIEWED FROM ONE OF THE ELEVATORS.
WHEAT FIELD WITH BINDERS AT WORK, JOHN BOYD'S FARM.
BEAUTIFUL SCENE ON ISAAC JACKSON'S FARM.

whose age he knows, and observe the general and special appearances and compare mouths of different ages. He must also note the differences that frequently exist in mouths of the same age; for while, as already stated, dentition is tolerably regular, it is not at all uncommon to observe several months' difference in dentition, especially in horses under five years. The student must not depend upon charts or lectures—he must have actual experience, and be able to recognize in the actual mouth what he has read or been taught to expect. Some people profess to be able to tell definitely a horse's age until he is thirty or over, but experience teaches us that such is not possible, and that the most expert can only arrive at an approximate idea

only 36, the canine teeth usually being absent. The incisors number six in each jaw; the pair in the center is called the central; the pair, one on each side of these, is called the lateral; and the pair, one on each side of these, is called the corner teeth. In male animals the canine teeth are seen in the interdental space (the space between the corner incisor and the first molar in each row); a small space exists between the corner and canine teeth. The molars are arranged in four rows, one on each side of the jaw and are numbered 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th from before backwards. At birth the colt sometimes has four temporary incisors, the central pair in each jaw, but usually these do not appear for about 14 days,

MONUMENTS



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the laterals at about 9 weeks, and the corners at about 9 months. He always has 12 molars at birth, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in each row, and he never gets any more temporary molars. At one year old the first permanent molar (which is No. 4) should be well up and in wear. At two years the second (No. 5) should be present. At three years Nos. 1 and 2 (temporary) should be shed and replaced by permanent ones, which should be well up; and at four years No. 3 (temporary) should be shed and replaced by a permanent one, and No. 6 should be seen well up and in wear. Hence, at four years old a colt should have a full set of permanent molars, and until this age is reached the appearance of these teeth will aid in determining age when any doubt exists. After about nine months old, at which time he has a full mouth of temporary incisors, no change takes place in these teeth, except that they become larger and the wearing surface gradually wears down and the hollows become less marked, until he reaches about 2½ years; between this age and three years the central temporary teeth are shed and replaced by permanent ones; between 3½ and 4 years the laterals are shed and replaced by permanent ones; and between 4½ and 5 years the corner teeth are shed and replaced by permanent ones, and the canine teeth appear in males. Hence, a horse should have a full mouth at five years.

The permanent incisors are wide from side to side and shallow from before backwards, and the external surface of each presents a groove running the whole length of the tooth, the bearing surface shows a thin rim of a hard white substance called enamel, outside; internal to this is a portion of a darker substance called dentine, internal to which is a second ring of enamel, and within this is a hollow which shows a substance which becomes dark and is known as the mark. At six years the marks should be worn out of the central lower incisors and the bearing surface of the teeth almost level. At seven years the marks have disappeared in the laterals; and at eight years in the corners. At nine years the table or wearing surface of all the lower incisors should be level, and usually, if a side view be taken, with the teeth shut, a hollow will be noticed near the outer edges of the upper corner incisors, forming a sort of hook. At ten years the marks are supposed to have disappeared from the central upper incisors; at eleven from the laterals; and at twelve from the corners. It must be remembered that while this is the rule, the changes taking place in the upper teeth are not so regular as in the lower. After eight years the general shape of the teeth gradually changes; they become longer, deeper from before backwards, and narrower from side to side; the table surfaces first assume a rather round form and afterwards become somewhat triangular. In some cases, after the 'teens are past, the teeth become shorter, but this is not by any means constant. My experience has taught me that, while set rules may be laid down as to the appearances of the teeth at certain ages until 35 years or older, no definite dependence can be placed upon these rules; the condition of the teeth in an advanced age will depend to a considerable extent upon the quality of the teeth (some are harder than others, as anybody who is in the habit of dressing teeth can testify) and upon the nature of the food upon which the animal has subsisted. Below will be seen a few cuts representing the appearances the teeth should present at certain ages.



Fig. 1.—Lower jaw at 2½ to 3 years.

The central temporary incisors have been shed and replaced by a permanent pair, which should be up full and in wear at three years, and sometimes are at 2½.



Fig. 2.—Lower jaw at 3½ to 4 years.

The lateral temporary incisors have been shed and replaced by a permanent pair, which should be well up and in wear at four years, and sometimes are at 3½. The central pair show a little wear on the outer edge.



Fig. 3.—Lower jaw at 4½ to 5 years.

The corner temporary incisors have been shed and replaced by a permanent pair, which should be up full and in wear at five years, and sometimes are at 4½. The centrals show wear at both edges, and the outer edges of the laterals have begun to wear. In male animals the canine teeth have appeared, and at five should be fairly well grown. It is quite rare to notice these in females, but occasionally we see them either full-sized or rudimentary. Therefore, it will be seen that at five years a horse has a full mouth of permanent teeth.



Fig. 4.—Lower jaw at 6 years.

The marks have disappeared from the centrals, the laterals are showing wear, and the inner edges of the corners are even with the outer.



Fig. 5.—Lower jaw at 7 years.

The marks have disappeared from the laterals, the corners are showing wear, and both edges are worn to a smooth surface.

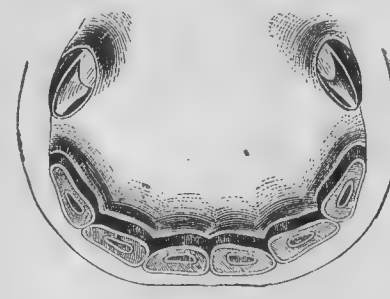


Fig. 6.—Lower jaw at 8 years.

The marks have disappeared from the corner teeth, and all the teeth are evenly in wear.

At nine years the lower incisors are all well worn down, with almost flat surfaces, there being little cavity left.

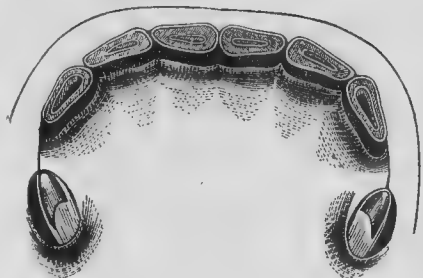


Fig. 7.—Upper jaw at 10 years.
The mark is almost gone out of the centrals, is still quite visible in the laterals, and clearly defined in the corners.

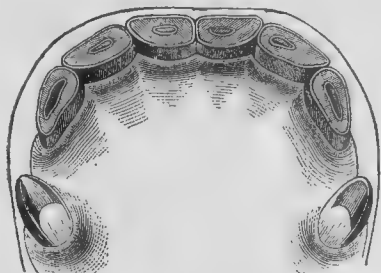


Fig. 8.—Upper jaw at 11 years.
The marks have disappeared from the laterals, but are still visible in the corners.

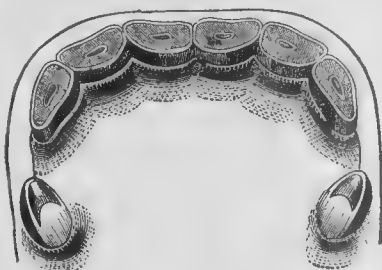


Fig. 9.—Upper jaw at 12 years.
The marks have disappeared from the corners, and the table surfaces of all are in wear.



Fig. 10.—Lower jaw at 13 years.
The table surfaces of the central pair are nearly round, those of the laterals becoming so and those of the corners gaining in thickness, compared to width.

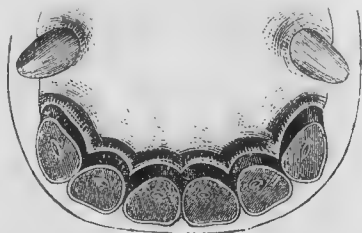


Fig. 11.—Lower jaw at 14 years.
The table surfaces of the laterals are almost round, and those of the corners becoming so.

At 15 years the surfaces of the corner lower incisors have become round, at 16 those of the central upper incisors, at 17 the lateral, and at 18 the corner. In the meantime the surfaces of the lower teeth have been gradually assuming a triangular form, and at about 20 those of the upper jaw gradually take on the same shape. At about 15 the points of the canine teeth begin to wear flat, and this gradually continues.

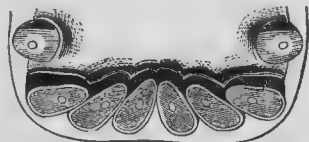
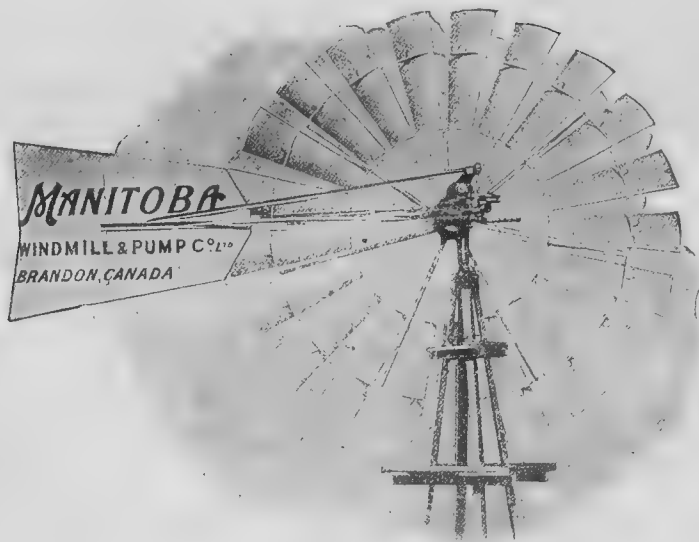
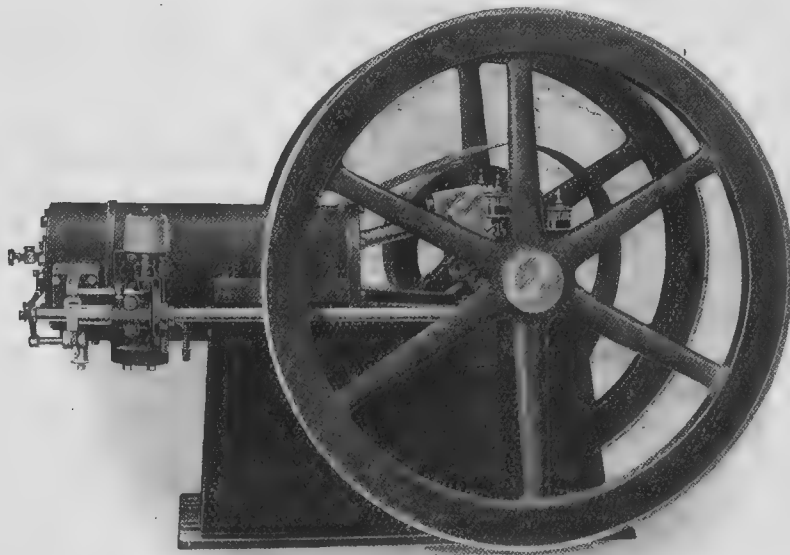


Fig. 12.—Lower jaw at 26 years.
The lower incisors are all somewhat triangular, and twice the depth from before backwards as from side to side. The canines have become quite flat on top.



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Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it?

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104

"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

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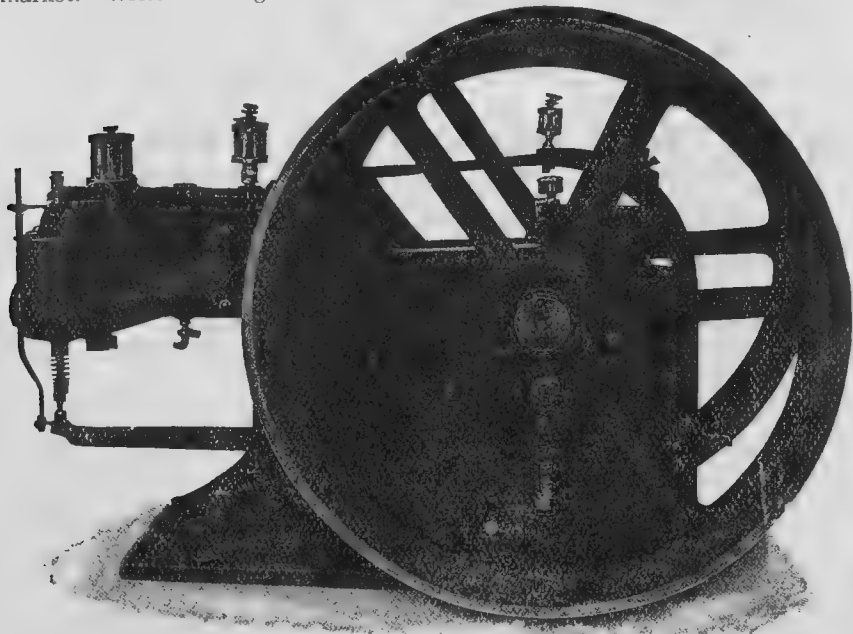
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Fig. 13.—Upper jaw at 29 years.

All the teeth are somewhat triangular, and twice as thick as they are broad. The canines are quite flat on top.

While these figures show what we expect to see, as already stated, they are not reliable after the animal has reached 12 years; and the age, after that, must be judged by the general appearance of the mouth and head, and it requires a great deal of observation and experience to acquire a reasonable degree of skill.

TRAINING THE COLT FOR SADDLE USE.

In saddling the colt, he should be turned round to the stall and fastened to each pillar on either side, allowing him sufficient head to move backward and forward freely, writes W. R. Gilbert in the *Rider and Driver*. The breaker should take the saddle and hold it forward to his head, so that he can see and smell it, soothe him gently with kind words, and caress him by patting him softly behind the ears—(I would here state that I am, in this article, treating of civilized horses, and not the class among which my lot is cast at the time of writing). He should move quickly up to his near side, push the stirrups well up through the leathers, and fold the girths across the top of the saddle. After making much of the colt for a few minutes, he should slip the saddle gently over the animal, place it squarely upon his back, slip the girths quietly from the top of the saddle, and in girthing him care must be taken not to draw too tightly at first. Nothing frightens a colt more than straining him round the middle suddenly. The breaker must never hurry nor do anything clumsily, but move about the colt with ease and confidence and he will soon grow familiar with the appearance and feeling of the saddle. It should be frequently put on and taken off his back; first from one side and then the other, and then when he becomes thoroughly accustomed to this, the flap of the saddle should be beaten very gently at first to familiarize him with noise like the swinging of straps and rattling irons.

After training the colt with the feeling of the saddle for three consecutive days, he should receive lessons in turning to the bit. This is best accomplished by walking close to his side—the near side—and reaching the right hand well over the withers to use the off rein, while the left is worked by the other hand, making him move backward and forward and turn in all directions.

The colt should be led in the open a few days by a long rein attached to the front cavesson ring. He should be taken along public highways, so that he may become familiar with objects on the road.

Many colts are frightened to pass swiftly driven vehicles and "scorching" cyclists, to say nothing of motor cars, so the passing of these objects quietly by the horse is an important and essential part in their early training.

In addition to the ordinary breaking harness, it is a capital plan to fix a chain to the crupper, just above the colt's quarters. The chain should be about eight feet long, so that it will hang about a foot beneath the flanks of the colt or either side of him. It will dangle and play about his legs and flanks by the motion of his body, and will have a tendency to remove any ticklishness that may be about him. A pair of common farm mouth bags should be tied together, fixed in the center of

the saddle, and suspended as far as the feet of the rider will reach. They should be filled with some heavy material—grain will do—and their weight pressing against the sides of the colt has an excellent effect in preparing him for the pressure of the rider's legs.

The colt should be frequently driven 'round in a circle, first to the right and then to the left, and never too long at a time. In this way it is easy to give him plenty of exercise before he can be ridden.

He should be sent round at a trot and a canter, sweating him a little, but not tiring him. In running him to the left, the right hand rein can be used as a whip if necessary and vice versa in running to the right. The breaker should always stop the colt, when the direction of the course is reversed, and induce him to walk close up, when he should be encouraged by fondling and kind assuring words. He will learn that almost sooner than anything else, if he is kindly treated. The reason for stopping him when his course is reversed, is to prevent him running one action into another and confusing his paces. Walking, trotting, cantering, and galloping are all distinct paces, and should be done separately.

The halter should always be left on the head of the colt below the bridle. The halter shank should pass between the fore legs, and be securely fixed to the saddle girths; and when the colt throws up his head, the pressure comes upon this nose, which does not check him so severely as when the strap is attached to the rings of the bit. The driving reins should be ten yards long, and they should pass from the colt's mouth along through the stirrups. The stirrups should always be fixed to the girths to prevent them being displaced when the reins are drawn upon. In this way the driver can lever the reins 'round the hindquarters of the colt and wheel him about in all directions, with the greatest ease.

When the colt has been driven about for few days, he should be mounted. While I recommend mounting proper in the open, it is well to accustom the colt to the weight and appearance of the rider in the stall. The worker must work quietly about him for some time, catching the saddle by the right side, and lean the weight of the body upon it. He should insert the left foot in the stirrup, taking it out frequently, so as to get the colt to understand what the noise means. When he has learned this in the stall, he will remember it in the open and will not heed the jingling of the boot in the stirrup afterwards. When he is quiet under this treatment, the breaker must get his foot in the stirrup, raise the body slowly and gradually up, and lean across the back of the colt, without putting the leg across him. He should continue doing this for a quarter of an hour from both sides of the colt, and then slip his right leg quickly over him. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, and move the arms and legs continuously about him. He should move them cautiously at first, and gradually increase the motion according to the behavior of the colt. He should mount and dismount often on both sides of him, and never appear to be in a hurry by wishing to accomplish in ten minutes what it will take an hour and a half to execute properly. This may be continued for a few days, and when the colt is fairly accustomed to the weight and appearance of the rider, he should be mounted in the open.

Some breakers recommend mounting the colt in some enclosure, but it is always attended with more or less danger, both to the colt and to the rider, owing to the close proximity of the walls or fences. Therefore, mounting in the open is urgently recommended for general safety.

The best system is to take the colt into the center of a large pasture, and in addition to the reins a long coil of cord should be attached to his head in front, so that if any mishap occur he can be prevented from running away by keeping hold of the cord. The cord should be loosely rolled up and suspended from the left arm of the rider.

He should get the colt, by gently fondling him, to stand perfectly steady, and this will best be effected by giving

him half an hour's coursing in the long rein previously. As soon as he is quiet, he should take the reins along with a full handful of his mane in the left hand, and place the right hand on the off side of the saddle, with the whip lying horizontally under the palm, insert the left foot in the stirrup, raise the body gradually up, and whenever the balance is reached, slip the leg quietly yet swiftly across him, and insert the foot in the stirrup. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, keep a cool head, and always be ready for an emergency.

In putting the colt into motion the rider should keep his hands well down on the front of the saddle and urge him gently with the heels. It is always better to ride without spurs at first. If the colt does not appear inclined to start at first the rider should draw gently on the left rein, at the same time closing the left leg against him, and coax him by kind, assuring words.

When he moves forward the rider should not be over particular in forcing him to go in any special direction, but should keep him circling widely round at a walk. The colt should not be trotted or galloped until he is quite familiar with all the rider's movements in the saddle. If the colt should plunge and rear the rider should bend well forward on his neck, slacken the reins, seize him by the mane and as soon as he descends from his evolution push him forward and keep him in motion.

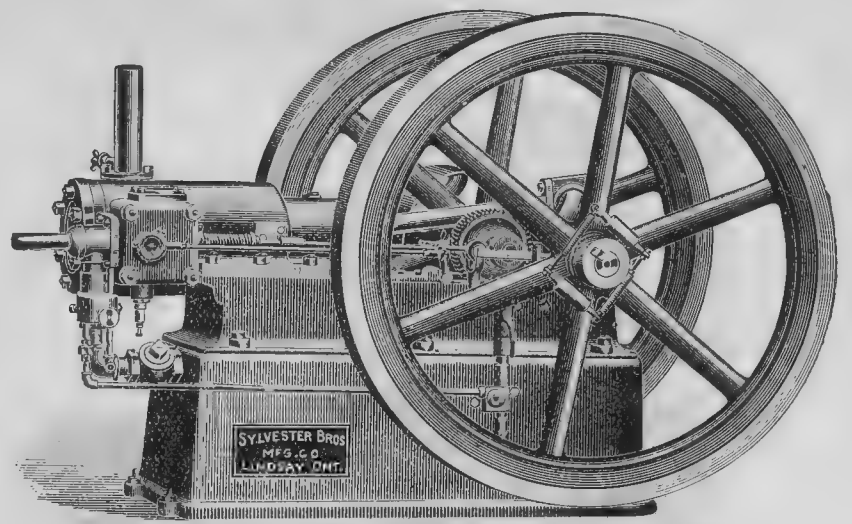
If he should back and kick take him well in hand and stick the knees close into the saddle flaps. He should be warned in stern accents to desist, at the same time receiving an occasional hard pull from the rein, and if the rider maintains his seat the colt will soon cease all attempts to dislodge him and move along in a quiet and tractable manner.

The best manner of teaching a colt to stop when his rider falls off is to put him into an easy going canter. The rider should keep the colt going round in a large circle to the left for some time; then draw the feet from the irons, quit the reins, and slip off at his near side, taking care in alighting to avoid being kicked. He must retain the coil of cord in the hand, and it should not be less than ten or twelve yards in length, and whenever the colt gets to the end of the cord the sudden jerk turns him smartly round toward the breaker. The breaker should stand steady and pull the colt toward him, and when he comes up make much of him by fondling him about the ears and neck, speaking kindly to him at the same time. The cord should always be attached to the front cavesson ring and never to the bit, or the sudden jerk will lacerate the mouth of the colt and possibly pull him back over. The cord should never be rolled round the hand, but held firmly in the loose coils, because, were the trainer to fail in turning the colt he might be dragged by the hand and severely injured. In slipping from the colt when he is going in a circle the danger, however, is materially reduced.

The colt should not be taken too often on the road before putting shoes on his feet or he will wear his hoofs down to such an extent that little will be left to fix the nails through.

All through his breaking the feet of the colt should be regularly lifted every day and beaten with a stick or hammer to accustom him to the idea of being shod. Caution should be exercised in raising his feet at first. The breaker should always stand well forward when lifting the hind feet, or the colt may "shake hands" in rather an uncultured manner at the first introduction. It is a safe plan to pass a strap round the pasterns of his hind legs and draw them gently forward when giving him his first lesson. He will naturally struggle a little at first, but will soon desist when he discovers that no harm is meant. The shoes should be light and flat, and those on the fore feet should be put on slightly short rather than long. Colts are bad for over-reaching themselves at first, and pulling the shoes off, breaking their hoofs, and otherwise injuring their feet and legs. The shoes should also be kept well within the hoofs on the inside of the hind feet, as raw colts are sometimes inclined to buff their pastern joints, especially when their action is wide at the hocks.

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Five years successful experience in Manitoba and North West. Read what users say.

We get more power from your 6 Hp. (bought in 1901) than 8 Hp. steam engine.—Gardner Bros., Neepawa.

Used your 6 Hp. in our shop for 3 years; best of satisfaction.—Friesen Bros., Steinbach.

The 10 Hp. works well.—Chas. Wilkinson, Moosomin.

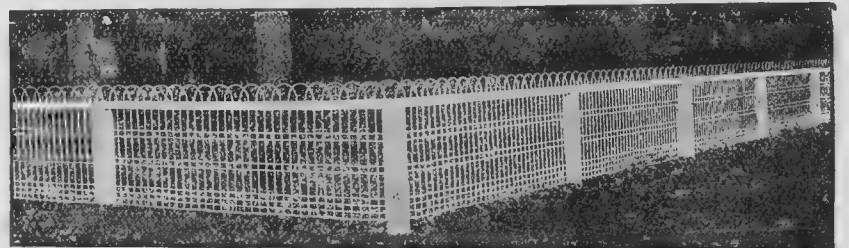
Toe 6 Hp. gives the best of satisfaction, simple, durable.—Williams Bros., Gladstone.

The 8 Hp. (stationary) ran 32 in. Belle City Separator last fall, threshed 600 bushels wheat per day.—A. M. Bell, Carman.

My 12 Hp. runs 28 in. separator, with feeder.—Thos. Potts, Dominion City.

Sylvester Mfg. Company

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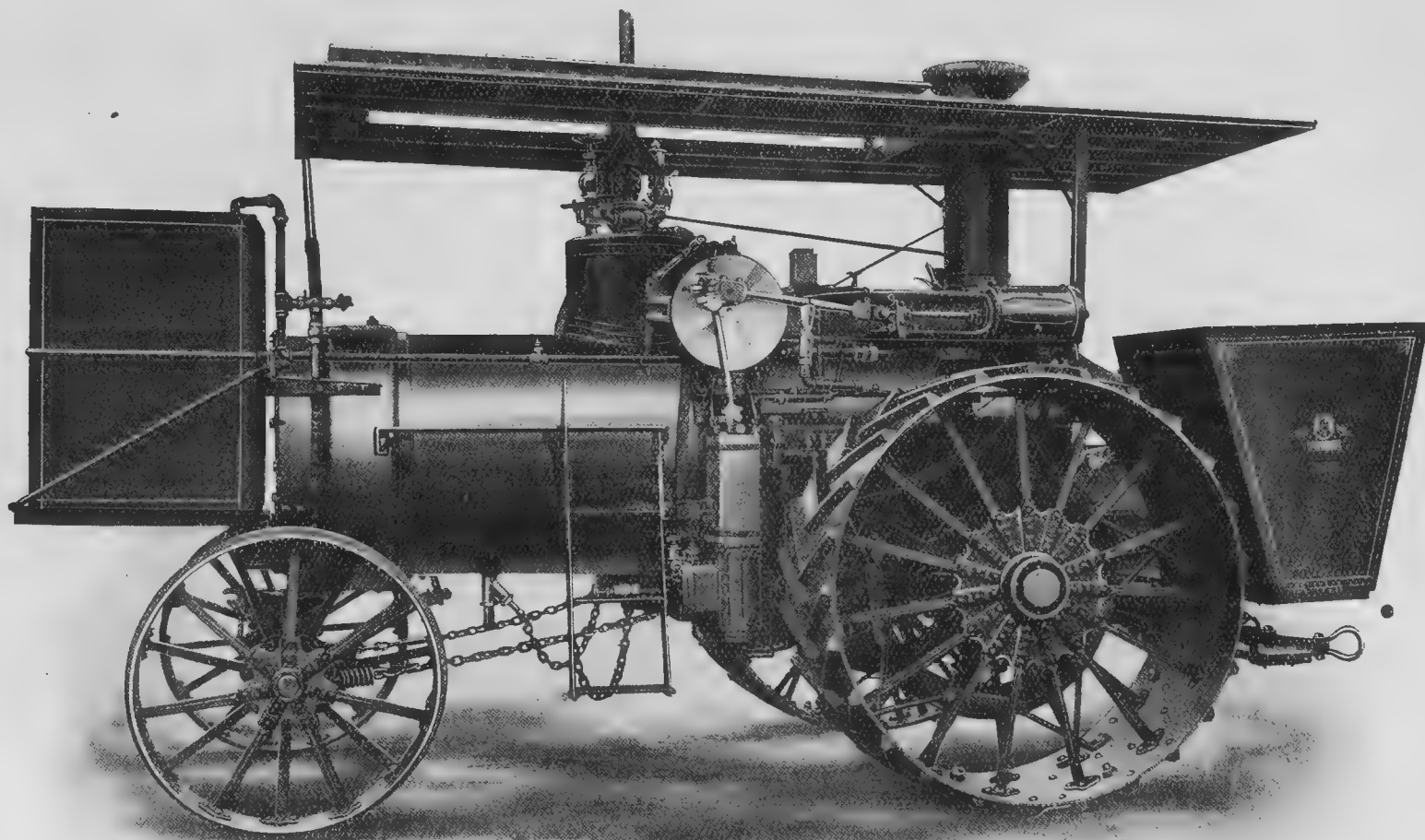
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The ONLY double cylinder engine to get the GOLD medal at World's Fair, St. Louis.

NOTE— Both Engines on same wrist pin.

Results— One valve motion. Perfect balance of drive shaft.

NOTE— Axle is square, 5x5 inches, highest grade steel. Goes straight under the extreme rear edge of boiler. Arranged with sleeve that makes an 8 inch in diameter, bearing.

Results—Boiler is carried on the axle. Absolutely no strain on plates as in a straight flue fire box boiler. Largest bearing surface for drivers.

NOTE— Axle is at exact rear edge of Boiler.

Results—No rising up in front—perfect maximum of tractive power.

NOTE— Highest grade of brass equipment. Crosshead pump, injector, and steam syphon for filling tanks.

Results—Handiness and durability under long continued severe service.

NOTE— Plow Hitch combined with engine.

Results—No extra price for a hitch.

NOTE— Height of boiler off ground 3 feet.

Results—No Fire box to get down in sand or mud, to hold Engine dead.

NOTE— We use a patented compensating gear instead of the Bevel pinioned, differential.

Results—No trouble from spreading bevels and worn pinions. Rear wheels thrown into lock by a foot lever on platform. Wheels automatically released when foot is lifted.

NOTE— An adjustable variable exhaust nozzle. Operator protected from any heat by Stack having two air spaces, completely surrounding inside stack.

Results—Operator never uncomfortable.

Exhaust draft always just as you want it.

NOTE— Perfect balance and finish of Engine, Boiler and gearing.

Results—The best engine to buy for a steady 25 year's faithful service.

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COLOR AS A PROTECTION TO ANIMALS.

The abundance of animal life around us in the form of quadrupeds of various kinds, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, etc., gives all of us a chance to interest ourselves during our leisure moments in studying in what way and to what extent the respective coloring of each of these different kinds of animals helps them in the struggle for existence, which they, as truly as we, have to face. Protective coloration of one kind or of another is very common in nature and is found to some degree at least in almost every kind of animal, from the polar bear to the smallest insect. To attempt, therefore, to discuss the subject as a whole would be absurd; hence I shall confine my remarks to a few points of interest about fish, birds and insects.

If we look at the color of fish we find that in the great majority of cases the back or entire upper surface is dark colored, while the belly, or lower surface is decidedly whitish. Can such coloration be considered protective?—that is, does it help a fish either to secure its prey or to avoid its enemies more easily? All that seems necessary to give an affirmative answer to this question is to

remember that when we look down upon water it appears dark, but when we dive beneath the surface and look up towards the light it appears almost white. It is clear then, that a fish's colors are remarkably well adapted to fit in with its surroundings and to assist in its manner of life by rendering it more inconspicuous to foes and prey alike.

If this peculiar color scheme, as we may call it, is of advantage to fish, we should naturally expect to find a somewhat similar scheme in fowl that live on the water, and such we find to be the case to a very large extent, though there are many exceptions or apparent exceptions. Good examples of a similar sort of coloring to what we see in fish are to be seen in loons and in many kinds of ducks and grebes. The explanation of the exceptions or apparent exceptions to this kind of coloration is I believe, to be found in a careful study of the difference in habits of these birds. Such a study, moreover, will lead us to observe the shore birds and waders and their wonderful adaptation in form and color to their mode of life. For instance, who has not marvelled at the inconspicuousness of sandpipers on the sandy beach? or who has not mistaken the bittern for a piece of projecting stick or

root, as it stood motionless and silent in the shallow pool?

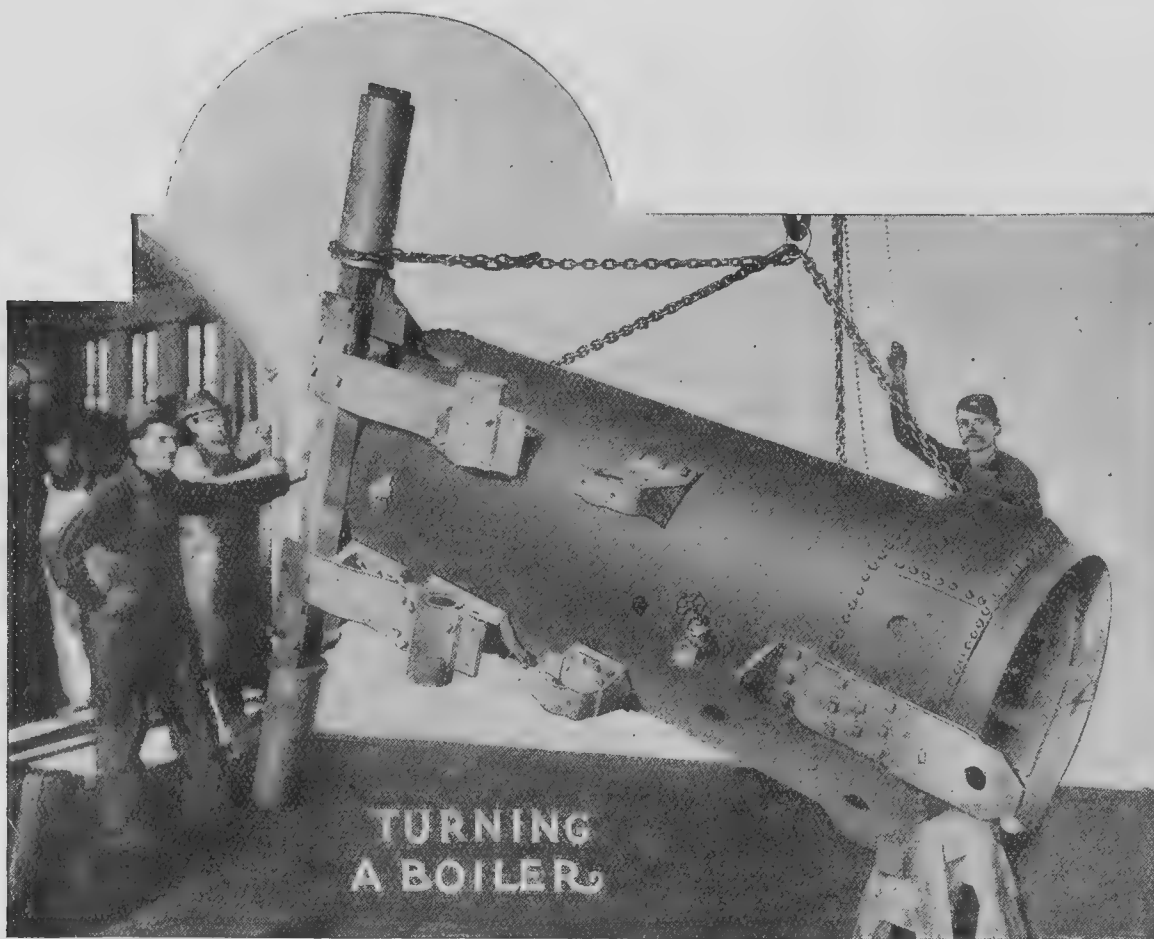
The time in a bird's life, however, when it most needs protective coloration is during the nesting season. Every bird-lover should endeavor to find out for himself how far each incubating bird is rendered inconspicuous by its peculiar kind of coloration. We should not forget, moreover, that color protection is most potent when its possessor is motionless, and this state of affairs we find in birds on their nests.

The difference in color between our brilliantly-arrayed male birds, like the male indigo bunting, bob-o-link, red-winged blackbird, rose-breasted grosbeak, and scarlet tanager, and the dull or plainly colored females of these same birds, is largely to be explained on the ground that among such birds it is the female that does the hatching, and hence nature has granted her a high degree of protective coloration, which the male does not possess.

Without, however, going further into the many problems that color protection among birds suggests, let us pass at once to the insects. Here it is that we find the most interesting and richest field for studying our special subject. There are great numbers of caterpillars

or other kinds of larvae, of the mature insects themselves, that harmonize almost perfectly in color with the plants they feed upon or with the things upon which they rest. I need only mention such familiar examples as the caterpillars of the cabbage butterfly, the grass hoppers, the walkingsticks and the numerous moths that rest during the day on the dark of trees and so closely resemble it that they are seldom seen.

But one may naturally say, "We can understand how such colors as these protect insects, but how about those brilliantly-colored caterpillars, beetles, butterflies, bugs, bees and wasps that are so easily seen and yet do not appear even to try to conceal themselves, how do they manage to escape annihilation by their foes?" The answer to this is one of the most interesting things that nature can reveal to us. Nearly all of these insects will be found to possess something that renders them undesirable morsels for birds. This in some cases, as in the case of bees and wasps, is the power to sting; in others, such as the ladybird beetles, potato beetles and some kinds of butterflies, it is the power to emit a very ill-smelling or ill-tasting fluid, or the possession of some nauseating quality that renders



Method of Placing "HUBER" Boiler on Rear Axle.

Did you ever see an engine rear up in front when pulling a heavy load? Did you ever see a straight flue firebox boiler leaking at the bolt holes where the stub axles were fastened to side of firebox?

Examine above cut carefully. Note—our axle goes clear through in ONE piece UNDERNEATH the boiler. Also it passes at extreme REAR EDGE of boiler. No chance here for engine to rear in front, the heavier the pull, the more she will hug the ground in front.

Also there are no STRAINS on boiler at BRACKETS. Boiler and Brackets rest ON axle. CAN you find a firebox on above boiler and an ash pan which will catch the ground at every slight obstruction? No you cannot, for the "Huber" firebox is inside the boiler ABOVE the straight axle where it can generate the most steam for the least fire. Boiler rides CLEAR of the ground.

Mr. Thresherman, examine the advantages shown in above photograph and you will come to but one conclusion, that before buying that new engine you are thinking of, it would be well to investigate the merits of the "HUBER."

MACHINE CO., LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

P.O. BOX A.

them unpalatable; in other cases it is the presence of rough spines or hairs, such as are found on many kinds of caterpillars. Grant Allen says that, "For a bird to attempt to swallow one of these hairy or bristly caterpillars would be much the same thing as if you or I were to try to swallow a clothes-brush." Now if each of these kinds of insects had not some distinguishing mark or color by which it could easily be recognized, a bird would have to try each insect before it could tell whether it was fit to eat or not; hence it is of mutual advantage to bird and insect alike that the latter should possess these brilliant or "warning colors" as they are usually called.

But perhaps, even more remarkable than the system of protection by warning colors is the existence of many insects that, though quite defenceless and edible, yet protect themselves by mimicking the colors and actions of other self-defended insects like bees, wasps, and certain kinds of beetles and of butterflies. Examples of insects possessing such mimicry are rove beetles, which imitate wasps, many kinds of flies which imitate bees, and the famous case of the viceroy butterfly

that looks almost exactly like the well known red monarch. There are in reality hundreds of similar cases of mimicry, but an interesting fact is always found to hold true of each case, namely, that the insect that mimics always lives in the same district as the one mimicked, and always is less numerous than the latter. Of course this stands to reason, because if it were not so birds would have no reason for avoiding these mimickers, and in fact there would be no sense in the name.

Lack of space, however, forbids our discussing color protection at greater length, but in conclusion let us not exaggerate the benefit received from protective coloration and imagine that anyone claims that it is a perfect safeguard for animals against their foes. The fact is that all of the above mentioned animals are to a greater or less extent attacked and killed by other enemies than man in spite of their coloration, but there is no doubt that many more would perish if they had not these colors; hence color protection is a very important factor in the preservation of the species.

The peculiar pleasure a subject like this can give to those who devote their

attention to it reminds us of the following lines by Longfellow:

"And he wandered away and away,
With Nature, the dear old nurse,
Who sang to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.

And whenever the way seemed long
Or his heart began to fail,
She would sing a more wonderful song
Or tell a more wonderful tale."
—L. CAESAR, in the *O. A. C. Review*.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, not long ago secured for the young son of an old friend a position in a Cincinnati business house.

A short while after the youth had entered on his new duties, the senator met the head of the firm.

"How is the boy getting on?" he asked.

"He was discharged three days after he came," was the answer.

The senator was surprised. "Why," declared he, "I've always understood that Tom was a most versatile young man."

"He's versatile, all right!" responded the head of the firm; "there isn't any kind of work he won't shirk!"

There are two young men of St. Louis, partners in a business concern, the younger of whom for a long time was addicted to the habit of reading to the other extracts from letters of a tender nature penned by a young woman of Chicago signing herself "Claire." Not so very long after the partner returned from an eastern town in time to attend the reception of his friend and business associate. In his best manner the senior member of the firm offered his congratulations to the bride.

"I do not feel that I am addressing a stranger," said he, "seeing that I have frequently had the honor and pleasure of hearing extracts from his darling Claire's letters."

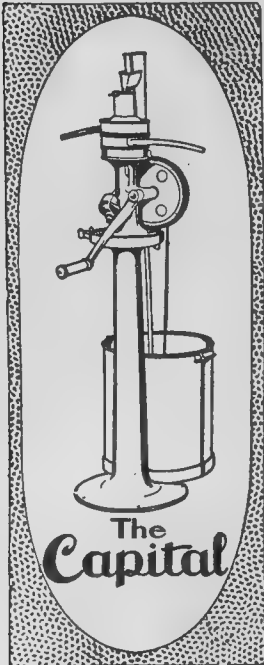
"I beg your pardon," responded the bride, into whose eyes there crept a curious expression, "but my name is Violet."—*Ridgways*.

Jenks—What did that rich old uncle of yours leave?

Hope—Nothing but a lot of disgusted relatives and a jubilant young widow, whom we had never heard of before.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Double Your Dairying Profits Without Buying A Cow

SUPPOSE somebody offered to swap a ribbon, prize-winning milker for any cow in your dairy-herd, — without a cent to boot? Wouldn't you jump at the chance?



I will do as well as that for you. I will show you how to get as much real money out of an ordinary herd of dairy cows as you'd get by your present methods out of a herd of prize-milkers. I will prove to you there's twice the money in dairy-farming you've been getting, — and you needn't spend any money to get the difference. I will do this just as soon as you write me and say: "I keep so many cows. I get such-and-such a price for my milk—or cream—or butter" (whichever end of the dairy business you follow).

I am not setting any traps for your dollars or your brains. The more skeptical you are, the harder I'll convince you. The best friends I've got among my customers are the men who didn't believe any cream separator amounted to much.

They found out different after they got a Capital Separator and put it to work getting back the money they'd been feeding the pigs and vealing the calves. They found out that the Capital Separator adds over thirty dollars a year to the actual net earnings of every cow they keep. So will you find that out, if you'll write to me and ask for the plain truth about this whole separator idea.

Thirty dollars a year more profits out of every cow you keep for profit's sake, — whether you keep four cows or forty! That is what I promise you. That is what the Capital Separator will get for you—and it is the only thing that will get it. Yes, indeed, I CAN prove it, right up to the handle. Ask me and see.

And I will not only show you why and where and how the Capital gets that extra profit for you, but—I will show you in plain words how you can make that profit with a fraction of the work you have to do to-day to get half as much. That is where my plan for SELLING butter and cream comes in,—my plan specially devised for your special case and your special locality, and

which you can work yourself without sharing the profits with anybody.

Maybe you don't need the plan; but I know you do need the separator, and I can prove to you why and where and how you need it, and what it will pay you if you get it.

Half the work you have to do now to make any money out of dairy-farming, —that's another thing the Capital Separator means to you. Half the work, every day in the week; and thirty dollars more a year from every cow.

Half the work,—much less than half the work, maybe, but half at least,—simply because the Capital Separator is the machine that runs with the least elbow-grease and makes by far the least work for everybody who has anything to do with the dairy side of your farm. That's due to three things: the Capital bowl, the Capital gears and the Capital really-low-down whole-milk tank.

The Capital bowl gets all the cream possible out of the milk because it is the bowl that weighs least of any and sends the milk through a wing-cylinder that simply can't let any cream stay in the skim milk. The Capital bowl is as easy to clean as a lamp-chimney—doesn't take five minutes to cleanse it perfectly.

The Capital gears run so easily that a ten-year-old boy can handle the milk of eight cows in twenty minutes, and not be out of breath when the run is over. The mechanism is so perfectly balanced, so nearly automatic, that the whole work of perfect cream separating, twice a day, won't use up as much energy as it takes to carry a bucket of water fifty yards.

The Capital whole-milk tank is the only really low-down tank there is—because it's just as low-down as a tank can be put,—it stands on the floor! That one thing does away with more waste effort, banishes more bother, abolishes more muss and slop, than you'll ever think possible until you've seen and used the Capital.

But all these things, and many more, are things you ought to know about in detail. I can't tell you about them here,—no room to. But if you will simply write to me and ask for the facts, I will show you why the Capital Separator is the one thing your farm needs right NOW,—and I will show you that you CAN afford to get it right now. Doesn't matter if money's a little tight with you,—I can fix it so the Capital will buy itself before you have to pay a cent for it. Write to me and hear the whole story,—it's worth while.

Robert Fergus

National Manufacturing Co., Limited
52 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

four in England, the University of London, Cambridge, Leeds, and Durham College of Newcastle."

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

"In England every acre of agricultural land is under forced cultivation. Every acre is manured to intensify the crop. Here in the States you do not need to force your land, for you get all you need and more for export by present methods. But with us, there is little enough at the best, and the only limit to the intensifying of agriculture is the price paid for the products. In times of high values for grain and other rural-land products, the intensifying is pushed as high as the price to be had allows, still leaving room for a profit.

"Farms, with us, are mainly 'home farms.' Of course, there are some farmers who work and own their own land, but they are few. The greater part is owned by proprietors who place salaried bailiffs or agents on their land to work the fields for them. Then, too, we have a great number of hereditary estates. There are also many wealthy proprietors who have turned over their lands for stock farms, and spend their money liberally on the raising of fine stock. This, in a large measure, accounts for the splendid stock to be found all through the Kingdom."

THE PROBLEM OF CITY MILK SUPPLY.

"There is a constant decrease in agricultural products. We have an enormous increase in agricultural imports: butter, cheese, grains, vegetables, in everything of the sort.

"Why, we even have to import milk from the continent, though up to the present time this has not been done on a very large scale. The future is dark on this score. The cattle of the United Kingdom supplying the cities with milk are becoming extinct."

It was suggested to Prof. Wallace that recent experiments in Paris showed that American milk shipped in cold storage can be delivered in the French capital in a better condition than the milk brought into Paris from outlying Parisian dairies. And this question was asked the Scotch professor:

"Is there a likelihood that the United Kingdom will be importing fresh milk and cream from the United States and Canada for her morning-table supply for oatmeal and coffee?"

"It is altogether possible, and the only thing against it is the bulkiness of the milk.

"Our town supply is bad. The milch cows are kept under unnatural conditions, which are fast causing the extermination of British cows.

"After the last calf, the cow is taken into the city and forced by her feeding to an unnaturally large milk supply. This is continued for a maximum of nine months, when the cow is sent to the butcher. There is truly a crisis in the milk problem of England and Scotland, and the worst of it is that the system of forcing the cow prevents her further use for breeding. The Government ought to interfere, ought to send cows out of the unnatural conditions of the city, and ought to secure their continued use in breeding. But we cannot look for this. Parliament is too badly overcrowded with a mass of bills of world-wide scope to take time to work out a bill for the salvation of our milk supply."

EVOLUTION OF THE "BABY BEEF."

By ERNEST G. RITZMAN, B. S. A.,
Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Statistics show that the leading meat-consuming and meat-producing people of to-day are those speaking the English language. It is in the countries inhabited by these people that domestic live stock has been brought to the highest state of perfection, and the taste for the meat of these animals has been cultivated to a point which among the well-to-do classes has reached a stage not far below the proverbial luxury of the ancient Romans, inasmuch as specialization in breeding and feeding is necessary to produce that excellence in flavor, grain, and quality essential to please the palate of the modern epicure.

A SCOTCH VIEW OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE. 4

According to Prof. Robert Wallace, "Within the past quarter century," who holds the chair of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, the United Kingdom is paying fully as

great attention to agricultural affairs as is the United States.

cultural college, "we have built up 24 local agricultural schools with experiment stations. And there are seven universities giving degrees for agricultural studies, three in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and

It is interesting to follow the changes that have taken place in the prevailing ideas regarding high-class beef. We are told that during the time of Henry VIII the English people were "strangers to beef and mutton." In those days, according to Youatt, the cattle industry was grossly neglected, and beef, the consumption of which is said to have been confined principally to the summer months, was worth per pound only the equivalent of three cents of our present money; but allowance should be made for the fact that the purchasing power of money was greater in those days than it is now. The general form and appearance of the cattle in that period, which are described as "diminutive" in comparison with our modern beef breeds, show the animals to have been little adapted for the production of choice meat, especially when it is considered that the proportion of choice cuts was rather small, and when the time required to put an ox on the market was from five to seven years, the greater part of the time being often spent working in the fields instead of grazing on them; it is therefore quite evident that beef produced under such conditions was tough and inferior, lacking the juicy character which is now desired.

It was about two hundred years later, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, that specialization in growing cattle especially adapted for beef production began, but even then it seems that more attention was given to develop size and quantity rather than quality, the result being those ponderous, rough-appearing specimens with huge bodies, bearing great lumps of meat (and tallow), which still required five or more years to produce, and of which the Newbus ox, Colling's famous "Durham Ox," or his equally famous "White Heifer that Travelled," were regarded as the most improved examples.

That the ideas regarding excellence of form and quality of meat differed very essentially from our present-day standards is shown by Culley (1794), who states that "short legs are not necessary to excellence in animals," although he was an advocate of fine bone and symmetry of form, these characteristics, as he states it, "being indicative of a more responsive feeder and of producing a finer-grained meat."

Even in Culley's time cattle were not thought fully mature until five or six years old, and the tender, juicy meat of young animals was considered far inferior to that of older oxen. Highland oxen, which were seldom put into the yoke and of which great numbers were brought into England to be fattened, seldom reached the block before 5 years of age, yet the quality of their meat had become proverbial for its excellence. Animals exhibited at fat stock shows in those days no doubt underwent a preparation very different from that of the show candidates of to-day. An example may be cited of two oxen exhibited at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show in 1800, one five and the other seven years old. These animals had been worked three and one-half and two years, respectively, and the preparation for the show consisted in feeding with grass, hay, and a few potatoes for about five weeks previous to the exhibition. To-day such animals could find a place at fat stock shows only as curiosities.

If fat-stock shows are a fair criterion of market demands in age and type of cattle, their records indicate that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the acme of perfection, both in this country and in England, was the five or six-year-old steer weighing 2,500 to 3,000 pounds and often more. In fact, the popular verdict was, "the larger the better." Even up to as recent a period as the early eighties a steer was not deemed mature or profitable enough for slaughter until seasoned by four or five years of life and was still of enormous size and weight.

The Chicago fat-stock show of 1891 led the way in eliminating classes for three-year-olds, and since that date finished steers above 36 months of age have been the exception rather than the rule on the markets, while two-year-olds are gradually becoming the maximum. With the reduction in age came a reduction in size, which brought out as the ideal butchers' beast the pony beef, an animal weighing from 1,200

to 1,400 pounds when fully finished. But even the latter weight has been found too large during certain seasons of the year, especially the spring months for animals that furnish the ideal cuts now in demand, and pony beef was evidently followed by baby beef, the latter being a pony steer finished at a younger age.

That this early matured (baby) beef has taken a strong hold on the consumer and is gradually becoming more popular with the producer has been plainly shown at the Chicago live stock shows. Individual animals or carload lots averaging over 1,800 pounds a head have become almost entirely eliminated from the show ring, and such animals as were fed up to that weight were generally relegated to a back seat in the prize list with the criticism "overdone" or "tallowy." The demand for prime yearlings (baby beef) and the prices at which they sell, as compared with the prices paid for older cattle, indicate that the former prejudice has been cast aside, and the well-finished young meat is as popular to-day as that of cattle of more mature age.

The origin of baby beef dates back not more than twenty to twenty-five years. Regarding the first mention of it the *National Farmer and Stock Grower* says:

"Incidental to this subject of baby beef we desire to say that the first time baby beef was mentioned in print in our recollection was in about the year 1884, in a letter written to the editor of the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, by Mrs. C. Adair, of London, England, widow of John G. Adair, the owner and capitalist of the Adair & Good-night herds in the Panhandle. Mr. Adair had extensive estates in Ireland, and fattened cattle for sale on the London and Liverpool markets, and at the request of Mr. George B. Loving, then owner of the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, Mrs. Adair wrote a letter which contained a statement of the process of feeding calves from birth to market which could not be improved upon with all the light obtained by experience and experiment to this day."

Baby beef has been brought to a high state of excellence by the American feeder's art and now has a firm hold on the market. As we have already seen, the most important and perhaps the most noted progress in the improvement of domestic live stock has been the continuous advance toward early maturity, earlier maturity having been one of the chief objects kept in view by all great improvers of live stock.

Selection and breeding have been the principal means through which the time required for the natural maturing of domestic cattle has been reduced several years. It is also recognized that heavy feeding exerts a marked influence in producing early maturity, this being an artificial method through which animals are matured for the block in less than the normal time.

Numerous reasons have been given as causes of the growing popularity of early fattened baby beef with both consumer and producer. Doubtless it may be said to be based on economic principles.

The first step toward baby beef was the demand for and production of smaller and more compact animals, already referred to as pony beef. The butchers claimed that this change was a good one for economical reasons, because small, compact carcasses cut up with less waste fat and furnish the thick, light steaks which are most in demand by the consumer because of their greater cheapness. As the demand regulates the price, it was natural that the producer should furnish the smaller and more compact carcass for which there was a steady demand and for which he would receive a good price.

Again, experimental evidence shows that young animals will feed more economically than those more mature in age, so that baby beef will give from 25 to 50 per cent. more meat for the grain consumed than the same animal would if kept until two or three years of age. This was the economical solution of the problem of cheapening the production of meat. Therefore the greater profit in small joints, together with the greater economy of producing young beef, may be regarded as the

OVER \$1,000,000

Of Insurance a month is now being written by the The Great-West Life Assurance Company. A year ago the average was about half that amount.

There must be some solid reason for this growing demand for the Great-West Policies. The reason is that applicants know how to value policies that not only give Insurance at low cost, and on liberal conditions, but that return the remarkably high profits Great-West Policyholders are receiving. This year Policies are maturing under which the possessors receive back all their premiums with from 40% to 65% added in cash.

There are several reasons for these notable results to Policyholders. One is the high rate of interest earned on investments—over 7% last year. Another reason is the strict economy practiced in administering the affairs of the Company.

Rates and full particulars of the Company's many attractive Policies will be furnished on request. State age next birthday. A special department is conducted to give information and advice on Insurance matters by Mail, and letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

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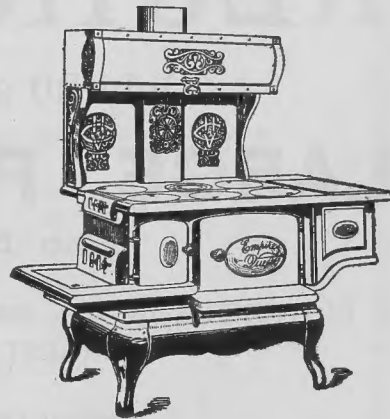
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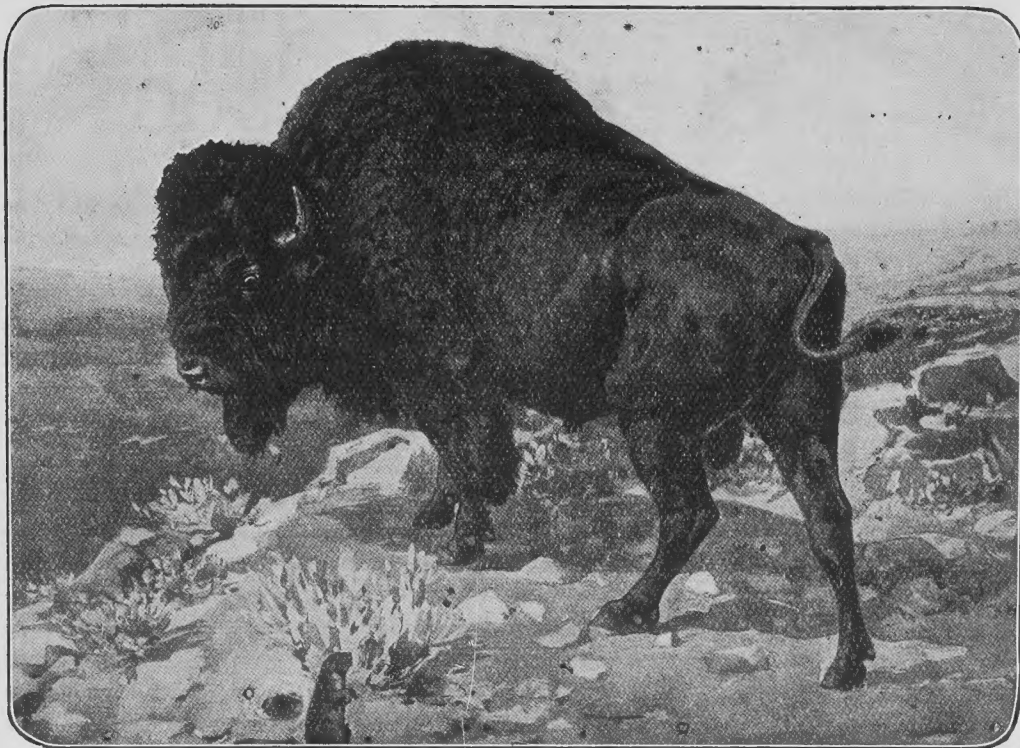


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most potent factors in bringing about baby beef.

Answering the common question, "What is baby beef?" it may be said that baby beef is a prime butchers' beast thoroughly fattened and ripe for the block at from twelve to twenty-four months of age. Growth has been artificially promoted by continuous heavy feeding from birth, with the object of obtaining in the shortest time possible the maximum amount of well-matured beef. The customary ages at which cattle are put on the market are as two-year-olds or three-year-olds, the greater part of the time being required for natural growth, while about four to six months at the end are devoted to fattening. In the production of baby beef the fattening process is begun at birth and carried on simultaneously with growth. In order to make calves thoroughly prime and fit for the block as yearlings it is absolutely essential that they be always fed to the limit of their ability of transforming food into beef.

Baby beef is a special article in which the essential characteristics are early maturity, quality, finish, and thickness of flesh. Nine out of ten yearlings sent to market for slaughter do not class as baby beef, because they lack finish or quality, while some are overfed or "overdone." This results from lack of a proper understanding of the qualities that constitute the condition known as "ripeness" or "finish." It thus happens also that much disappointment in regard to prices often results from marketing such unfinished and overdone cattle.

Maturity for the block in beef cattle means that condition when they have reached full growth of body and are thoroughly fat or ripe for slaughter. The average age at which cattle are now fully grown and fattened for the market is between two and three years. Early maturity, therefore, means that the animal has been fully grown and fattened in less than the average length of time required by that class of stock.

In addition to the factors already mentioned through which early maturity can be produced—namely, selection, breeding, and feeding—there is a great difference between individual animals in their tendency to mature early. Small-framed, compact animals that possess quality, indicated by fine bone, a soft, mellow hide, and silky hair, generally mature in less time than is required by the average of the breed. Feeding is the strongest means by which advantage can be taken of this tendency in an animal to hasten its maturity. Another way of producing stock that will mature early is by breeding very young animals, but this is not recommended, because it is a dwarfing process and therefore associated with more or less chance as to the result.

When early maturity is attempted by means of liberal feeding with nutritious feed, carbonaceous in character and lacking in bulk, the tendency to produce flesh and fat is readily developed; but owing to the smaller proportion of nitrogenous constituents contained in such feed and its lack of bulk the animal's frame does not make a proportionate development, and its natural growth is checked at the expense of the development of flesh and fat. Consequently a slight reduction in size and greater fineness of bone are generally associated with early maturity.

That spirit of thrift popularly supposed to prevade New England is amusingly illustrated by the observations of a Connecticut farmer.

The good man had been seriously ill in the summer, but by reason of his strong constitution he quickly rallied. On being asked in the autumn how he was feeling, he replied in a cheerful tone:—

"Pretty fair, now, thanks. Anyway it don't make much difference, seein' that the farm's well fixed. If I'd died in hayin' or harvestin' time I kalkilate it'd been \$50 damage to me." Then, after a pause, he added:—

"Come to think of it, that's too low a figure—\$65 would be nearer!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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